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FROM THE REBEL STATES

Arrival of Deserters at Washington.

Rumored Heavy Reinforcement of Gen. Early from Richmond.

UNION PRISONERS SENT TO GEORGIA.

Reported Disaffection in the Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, August 13.

Six refugees and twenty-one deserters from the rebel army arrived here to-day from City Point.

The former left Richmond by stealth on Thursday night and came into our lines. They tell a long story, representing that on Saturday last four trains of twenty cars each arrived in Richmond, bringing a body of troops from Petersburg, said to be a division, and they left immediately on the Central road, to reinforce Gen. EARLY.

A large body of rebel cavalry arrived the same day, coming by railroad, and departed for the same destination.

One of this party worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners there, the others having all been sent South, to Georgia.

There are but few Federal prisoners in the Libby Prison—in fact none but the sick and wounded are kept there, and these only for a few days after their reception.

At the time the Danville Railroad was cut our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad, and these men heard the guards when they returned say that many gave out and died on the road.

There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications, those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep things in order.

The deserters from the rebel army have belonged to different regiments, and have left their lines at different times, some as late as Monday. Most of them are from Florida, Alabama and Georgia, and have not, generally, served over one year, but they say that year has been enough for them.

Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of mutiny among the troops from these States who are sick and tired of the war and anxious to give in. The officers, however, manage to keep them from deserting by making them believe that if they come into our lines, Gen. GRANT will put them in the front ranks of our army.

They state that for a long time some of them believed this nonsense and were deterred from coming over, and they are satisfied that if the men in the Alabama, Georgia and Florida regiments knew that they would be treated well by our army officers, desertions would be extensive.

Most of these deserters have been stationed at the front, and cannot form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confederate force at Petersburgh, but none of them believe that the entire rebel army exceeds 50,000 men, and brigades and divisions are being sent away once or twice every week to other points. Conscripts are constantly being received, however, and their army may be for some time kept up by these accessions.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The cause of the explosion at City Point has not yet been ascertained, and probably never will be, as the only persons who could give any account of the matter were those on the boat at the time, and not one of them is believed to have escaped. There were five or six soldiers on guard on the vessel, and they, with a number of idlers, were occupied in fishing at the time. None of them have since been found.

Of the large crowd of negro laborers at work on the boat there were about twenty-five dead found, and allowing for those blown overboard and missing, there were at least fifty killed. The number injured is believed to be about 100, and being scattered in different directions, their names cannot be ascertained.

One man, who had been kept a prisoner at headquarters for six or seven months condemned to the Dry Tortugas, and who had been pardoned, was on this way home. He was visiting a companion on the boat at the time, was blown into the river, and his body was found three miles below City Point. A number of instances of narrow escapes are reported, many of which seem almost miraculous. When the effects of the explosion and extent of the ruin caused is seen, it is surprising that thousands, instead of hundreds, were not involved in the catastrophe.

A soldier of the Fourth United States Regulars was on guard on the river bank at the time. Some of his comrades, seeing the air filled with missiles, told him to run and hide. But he refused to leave his post, and fortunately, escaped injury. The same man was tried four years ago for some offence, for which he was sentenced to forfeit all pay excepting one dollar per month during the remainder of his service. A few days ago he received notice, through the Adjutant-General's office, that the fine had been remitted for gallant services in front of the enemy. This act of bravery, in remaining at his post regardless of danger, shows how well he deserved the consideration of the Government.

A large force of laborers are clearing away the rubbish at the landing. It is said that several barrels of human remains were found intermingled with the ruins, none of which could be identified.

AUG. 12—6 A. M.

The firing between the pickets yesterday and last night was much sharper than for several days past, and since daylight this morning a regular duel has been going on in front of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Corps.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 12.

List of deaths at Hampton Hospital since last report:

B A Severstock, 163d Ohio.	John E Brooker, 11th S C.
Edwin Pflaeger, 2d Penn A.	Hugo Seigo, 3d N Y Cav.
John Keiller, 130th Ohio.	E C Reeder, 143d Ohio.
Jerome Leonard, 56th Penn.	E K Lyman, 1st Conn.
A F Connor, 10th N H	Jas Brown, 14.d Ohio.
R L Turney, 2d Penn Art.	Thos Ware, civilian.
Jos Colson, 142d N Y.	Wm Kehoe, 13th N. Y.
David Newell, 24th Iowa.	Wm M Amich, 55th Penn.
Julius Leiste, 13th Ohio.	Thos K Holt, 9th Me.
Robt Irlan, 142d N Y.	L B Howe, 1st N Y M R.
C. Deterrick, 4th N Y.	Paris Clary, 22d U S Col.
J. M. Russell, 134th Ohio.	H B Monroe, 49th N C Reb.
A R Hugh, 25th Mass.	J B Waters, 33d Ohio.
Wm Hasey, 30th Me.	J H Doubleday, 16th N Y.
Levi Martin, 4th N Y.	Thos Wilson, 4th N H.
Chas G Donaldson, 112th N Y	Geo Nuffer, 10th N Y Art.
Geo D Mott, 58th Penn.	Wm Johnson, 9th N Y.
Jas Barber, 10th N H.	F O R Benjamin, 97th Penn.
Elijah Combs, 43d Ohio.	John Rainhart, 133d Ohio.
Isaac Harrower, 115th N Y.	John A Hervey, 132d Ohio.
H N Fish, 21st Conn.	S R Prentice, 1st D C Cav.
J G Brooks, 10th N Y.	Wm A Armstrong, 2d Penn.

Deaths in the Chesapeake Hospital since the last report are as follows:

Lieut J C Neil, 3d N Y Art.	Capt A J Brush, 13th N Y.
Lieut Ira Pealer, 142d Ohio.	Lieut H Brown, 130th Ohio.
D W Cooper, 10th N Y.	B G Minturn, 92d N Y.

ARRIVAL OF THE HOSPITAL STEAMER.

The hospital steamer *Monitor* arrived from Point of Rocks, on the Appomatox river, with one hundred and two sick soldiers, for Hampton Hospital. Thirty patients leave the Hampton Hospital to-day, to join their regiment at Old Point, on their way home, their time of enlistment having expired. The English frigate Challenger arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was saluted, &c.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE

The Pilot-Boat James Funk Converted Into a Tender.

A SCHOONER CAPTURED AND BONDED.

Description of the Piratical Vessel—Other Depredations Reported.

THE TALLAHASSEE'S PIRACIES.

Arrival of One of the Captured and Bonded Vessels.

The schooner *Corrall*, of East Machias, Maine, one of the vessels captured day before yesterday by the rebel pirate *Tallahassee*, arrived here yesterday. Her Captain makes the following statement:

"On the 11th instant, in latitude 40° 19', longitude 72° 27', was boarded by the Confederate steamer *Tallahassee*, or rather the pilot boat *James Funk*, which was then under command of a Confederate crew, and ordered to heave to until a boat came from the steamer, which was soon effected.

Upon boarding us we were ordered to be in readiness to leave in ten minutes. The Captain was taken on board the privateer, where he signed bonds for the release of the schooner for $10,000.

We subsequently received on board forty-four persons, being the crews and passengers of the brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, from Glace Bay; bark *Bay State*, of Boston, from Alexandria, for New-York; brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston, THURLOW, from Cutler, Me.; and schooner *Atlantic*, of and from Addison for New-York; all of which vessels had been burned. Also, the pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 22. Sixteen of the above, including the pilots and crew of the *James Funk*, went ashore at Fire Island. Several others were landed at Fort Hamilton this morning.

The Captain of the schooner *Carroll* describes the privateer as about one thousand tons burden, painted a light lead color, no bowsprit, two smoke-stacks (one abaft the other,) and red bottom. The Confederate officer reported having run the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., some ten days previous, and had burned some vessels before falling in with those already reported.

Eight came up to this city to-day in the steam-tug *Stephen E. Babcock*, Capt. BARRETT, all of whom were paroled."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 13.

Capt. TAYLOR, of the schooner *A. M. Lee*, arrived at this port this afternoon from Philadelphia, and makes the following report:

"On Friday morning my vessel was chased and nearly overtaken by the pilot-boat *James Funk*, recently captured by the Confederate cruiser *Tallahassee*. When six miles westward of Shamrock Point, Long Island, the pilot-boat tacked, and stood for a bark which hove in sight."

Capt. ST. CLAIR, of the British bark *Col. James Scott*, reports that the *Tallahassee* has a tender to her, a Nova Scotian bark, two-thirds loaded with coal.

LATEST.

The pilot-boat *Ezra Nye* arrived here last night, and reports, on the 12th inst., at noon, *Montauk* bearing N. N. E. 25 miles. Saw the pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 22, leaving a ship on fire, and, soon after, saw a suspicious-looking steamer come up and take the pilot-boat in tow.

The *Nye* then stood to the northward to avoid them, but subsequently returned to the burning ship, which proved to be the *Adriatic*, Capt. MOORE, from London for New-York; took from her a quantity of rigging, &c. Two foreign barks, bound west, were close by at the time, on board of which it is supposed the passengers were transferred. When last seen the privateer was steering southeast. The *Eyra Nye* soon after boarded the ship *Young Mechanic*, who reported seeing the *Tallahassee* to the southeast, near a large ship.

The Crews of the Captured Vessels.

Moj.-Gen. PECK has asked the War Department for authority to give transportation home to the crews of the vessels captured by the steamer *Tallahassee*. They are in a destitute condition, and number forty or fifty persons.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Georgia Coast—Letter from Secretary Stanton to Gov. Seymour—The Laws Against Smuggling.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 12.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

The Navy Department has information of the success of an expedition sent from on board the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, lying in Doboy Sound, Ga., for the purpose of capturing the male inhabitants of McIntosh County, Ga., who were ordered to meet on the 3d day of August, at the Court-house, for the purpose of forming themselves into a coast guard. All engaged in the meeting were captured, and the summary of what the expedition accomplished was the capture of 22 prisoners, 22 horses and buggies. Two bridges were destroyed, and a large encampment, which the enemy greatly needed for the protection of his forces, was burnt. Among the prisoners captured were several who held important offices.

DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS.

The department has also received intelligence from Lieutenant-Commander R. P. SWAIN, of the steamer *Potowska*, that an expedition from the *Potowska* destroyed two salt mines on a creek leading out of Black River, six miles from its mouth. The mines were completely destroyed. When the expedition was returning they were fired upon by the rebels, who were in the marsh near the creek. The tide being very low in some places, the men had to drag the boats over the mud. They returned the fire of the enemy, and, being armed with Spencer repeating rifles, fired so rapidly that they drove the rebels off. The groans of their wounded were distinctly heard. Several of the rebels were shot while retreating. Five of our men were wounded, one mortally.

A FEMALE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

MARY E. WISE, a female private of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, presented herself at the Paymaster-General's office th[is] morning, and drew her pay for two years of mil[itary] service. She was in numerous engagements in the West, and had been wounded three times, the last at Lookout Mountain by a ball in the shoulder. She was then dressed in male attire, and was conveyed from the battle-field to the hospital. On the Surgeon coming round to dress her wound, her sex was discovered, and she was mustered out of service.

REPLY TO GOV. SEYMOUR.

The Secretary of War has replied to the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, of the 3d inst., submitting the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which he trusts will satisfy him. The objections made against the quota assigned to the State of New-York are not well founded. The Secretary does not feel authorized to appoint a Commissioner, first because there is no fault found by the Governor with the enrolling officers, nor any mistake, fraud or neglect on their part alleged by him, requiring investigation by a commission; second, the errors of the enrollment, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the Board of Enrollment, established by law for the correction of the enrollment; third, the commission would not have, nor has the President or Secretary of War power to change the basis of draft prescribed by the act of Congress; fourth, the commission would operate to postpone the draft, and perhaps fatally delay strengthening the armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government. Every facility, he says, will be afforded by the War Department to correct any error or mistake that may appear in the enrollment, and no effort will be spared to do justice to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and apply the law with equality and fairness to every district and in every State.

Solicitor WHITING, in his last opinion on the subject, says: "When the time comes for calling out the forces of the respective districts, the enrollments thereof which have been previously subject to correction, must be taken as the basis for ascertaining and assigning the quotas. This is the positive requirement of the acts of Congress. To adopt any other mode of estimating or computing quotas would be a plain and unjustifiable violation of law. To increase or diminish the quota by abandoning this standard erected by the statutes, will be an exercise of power which can find no legal excuse in any alleged error of the enrollment.

THE LAWS AGAINST SMUGGLING TO BE ENFORCED.

Commissioner of Customs SARGENT will leave Washington next week for the frontier, to carry into effect the law and regulations to prevent smuggling. These, he says in his circular, have been made necessary by the extent to which the revenue laws have been evaded, and the very lax manner in which they have by some of the officers of customs been inforced. The examination of travelers' baggage will under any circumstances, be a very unpleasant and annoying duty. Nevertheless it must be performed. The American people are not accustomed to being stopped, and having their trunks or traveling sacks opened and examined, and may at first exhibit some impatience under the operation. But it is expected that no officer who may have this duty to perform will suffer himself to exhibit the least irritation, but at all times maintain entire self-control and a placid demeanor. In examining trunks, sacks, &c., they will be careful not to disturb their contents more than is necessary to ascertain whether they contain any goods liable to duty. The examination must, however, be sufficiently thorough to ascertain whether they contain such goods, including laces and jewelry, or not. Baggage passing from the United States through Canada into the United States, should be put in some place where it can be sealed up and go through without being disturbed. When this is done baggage need not be inspected when delivered.

The regulations, among other things, require that in closing and sealing trunks, boxes, barrels, bales, or other envelops or packages of any kind, the proper officers, in order to guard against false bottoms, movable hinges, and other fraudulent contrivances, will take care that the same are so secured, by cords or wires, and additional seals, that they cannot be opened, nor any part of their contents taken from them, without breaking, removing, or cutting such cords, wires or seals. Seals are to be used for sailing vessels, steamers, boats, cars, and other vehicles engaged in trade between the United States and other countries. Trunks, traveling bags, boxes, and everything containing articles of wearing apparel, or other personal effects, or purporting to do so, must be opened, and their contents thoroughly inspected by the proper officer of the customs, who shall remove the seals from the car containing such baggage, and no trunk, traveling bag, valise, or other envelop, is to be delivered or taken away until thus inspected; and all baggage among which may be found secreted any articles liable to duty, upon which duties have not been paid, must be seized and detained.

THE GUERRILLAS IN VIRGINIA.

An Attack Upon the Gunboat Reliance.

CAPTAIN DUNGAN KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 13.

While the United States steamer *Reliance*, of the Revenue service, Capt. THOMAS M. DUNGAN, was in Great Wycomic River, Northumberland County, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking off the family of a refugee, who were represented as being there in a starving condition, one of her boats was attacked by a large party of guerrillas on the shore armed with rifles.

The *Reliance* opened upon them with shell and small arms in the hope of driving them from the woods, but after a few rounds had been fired, the gallant Capt. DUNGAN fell mortally wounded, and died in an hour.

The Captain of the pivot gun, THOMAS ROBERTS, was also severely wounded.

Firing was kept up by the *Reliance* until the fire of rebels was silenced, but not having sufficient force on board to land, she was compelled to turn down the river with the loss of her boats' crews, cockswain G. W. AYERS, and four colored men.

The body of Capt. DUNGAN arrived here this morning.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Aug. 12.

The rebel Col. ADAMS JOHNSON, has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons in the rebel department of Southern Kentucky, between the ages of 18 and 45, not lawfully exempt, to report for the Confederate service, to their county towns, or the nearest Confederate camp thereto, by the 15th inst., threatening with conscription after that date all those who do not comply with the proclamation.

All is quiet at Brandensburgh.

Arrest of an Editor.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Aug. 13.

W. H. SIMPSON, editor of the *Republican Journal*, has been arrested in this city and carried before the United States District Court at Bangor, to answer to an indictment for giving aid and comfort to the rebellions by publishing an article on the draft. He plead not guilty, and through his counsel, W. H. McCRILLIS, demanded an immediate trial. This was resisted by the United States Attorney, upon whose motion the matter was continued, and Mr. SIMPSON's personal recognizance taken for his appearance at the next term of court.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, August 13.

Gen. CURTIS has returned to Fort Leavenworth. The Indian war has been quelled temporarily; but information derived from reliable sources strongly indicates concerted action among the various tribes, and the most extensive Indian war yet waged is feared. White men, supposed to be rebel emissaries, have been among the Indians distributing gold, urging them to rise against the whites, telling them the South would protect them and give them the West for themselves.

Prize Cases.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Since the 28th of June, inclusive, the following decree of distributions has been made in prize cases by the United States District Court in this city:

Steamer *Mary Ann*, captured by the steamer *Grand Gulf*, $112,356 32; steamer *Scotia*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, $73,459 50, schooner *Alliance*, captured by the steamer *South Carolina*, and schooner *T. A. Ward*, $23,281 74; steamer *Greyhound*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut*, $484,692 61; steamer *Young Republic*, captured by the steamer *Grand Gulf*, $411,519 79. Total, $1,105,559 36.

This is the greatest distribution ever ordered in this country.

Large Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 13.

The extensive car and coach factory of GILBERT, BUSH & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $200,000; insurance about $100,000.

THE REBEL PAPERS.

LETTER TO EDWARD EVERETT.

Effects of the Bombardment of Petersburgh.

What They Think of the Burning of Chambersburgh.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

A Letter to Edward Everett

From the Richmond Examiner.

To the Hon. Edward Everett, Massachusetts:

SIR: In one of those peregrinations made by you, several years ago, in the Southern States of what was then the American Union, in which you were pleased to instruct the Virginians and others on the subject of the character of GEORGE WASHINGTON, whereof theretofore they had been deplorably ignorant, you visited, if I mistake not, the ancient seat of "Lower Brandon," on the James River, and partook for a season of that elegant hospitality which formerly held sway in its delightful halls and gardens. You may, perhaps, have forgotten your brief sojourn there, and care little to recall it. What you have since written and spoken of the Southern people induces the belief that if you retain any remembrance of the peaceful homesteads in which you were once received as a welcome and honored guest, and of the kind proprietors who greeted you with so much warmth upon the threshold, it is associated only with the wish that these homesteads may be laid waste and these proprietors reduced to beggary.

You will, therefore, be gratified to learn, beyond a doubt, that "Lower Brandon" is a ruin; and, as the journals of civilization, as well in your enlightened and humane City of Boston, as elsewhere throughout the great, glorious and free United States, are not full and circumstantial with regard to the devastations of the Federal troops, you will probably be thankful for some account, from a Virginian, of this latest acheivement of your arms. It is enough for the Northern newspapers to state, in brief, that such a mansion has been pillaged and consumed, so many acres impoverished and reclaimed to the military possession of the Federal Government. Nor do the official reports of your plundering commanders go beyond a general statement of desolation. The Federal General makes it a solitude and calls it a restoration of the Federal authority. He does not descend to the vulgar incidents of spoliation and ravage, nor narrate how he has endeavored to convert his acquired territory into a wilderness.

You may recollect, Sir, the fair lawns across which lay the walk from the river to Brandon mansion. Nowhere, I think, on this continent did the turf wear a richer green, nowhere did the roses display more grace and profusion. The darksome converts which the mocking-bird made musical; the tall elms which looked down upon the quaint old edifice and caught upon their quivering leaves the too fierce heats of the Virginia sun; the trellises of honeysuckles, murmurous with insect life; the ample width of greensward, with here and there a vase overrun with myrtle; all these surroundings gave an indescribable charm to the place, and harmonized with the repose and refinement that dwelt under the roof-tree. The visitor saw all around him the evidences of taste and culture, the growth of a century or more of uninterrupted occupancy by the same family.

These lawns, you will be pleased to know, have been despoiled; not the Calypso's Isle of Biennerhassett, in the beautiful river of the West, whose mournful defacement our own WIRT described with so much pathos—not the festive Villa Borghese, just outside the walls of Rome, when cruel war and Republican rage has shattered its foundation and prostrated its foundations, could have presented a picture of destruction more complete and—satisfactory. If the owners of "Lower Brandon" were rebels, and upheld the ancient firm of Virginia in the hour of her agony and trial, they have been well repaid in this waste of the grounds they so loved to adorn. The traitorous turf has been cloven and cut up by the hoofs of the Federal cavalry; the rebellious roses may, perhaps, burst forth in their beauty again with the smiling Spring, but it will be only to mock the fallen state of the whole establishment; and every disloyal Dryad that frequented the copses around has been scared away into her native woods.

The Brandon House, as you may or may not remember, was a very crazy, rambling, old-fashioned, age-colored building, that would have been thought shabby in New-York or Massachusetts. Quite unlike the marine villas that sparkle on the heights of Staten Island, altogether different from the superb structures that line the banks on the Hudson and crown the hills around Boston. Not an Italian corridor, not a mullioned window about it. Bricks, small and glazed, brought out in GEORGE the Second's time from England. Rooms rather large and wainscoted, windows low and narrow, fire-places huge, staircases also objectionable as regards economy of space. What furniture these deserted rooms still contained, most of it mellowed by time, was taken out by the Federal cavalry and burned upon the lawn, as was proper. You will likewise approve the tearing down of wainscots, the breaking up the paneling of the doors, and the demolition of the stone pavements of the porticoes. Of the window-panes, a word.

It had been the habit of the Brandon people to preserve on these fragile tablets the autographs of their visitors for many, many years past. When a party came, in the season of strawberries or in the midst of the Christmas cheer, and made pleasant holiday at Brandon, they were asked to scratch their signatures with a diamond on the panes before their departure. The names of many eminent gentlemen of England, France and the United States, were thus recorded. Your own most illustrious name was there, with the names of MILLARD FILLMORE and MARTIN VAN BUREN. The pretty custom was always honored, and looking over the inscriptions, from the more recent to those of a generation gone by, the past with its dear associations and rosy faces, long missed, but unforgotten, came back upon one in a strange, sudden sort of way, that made the eyes moist and the lips tremulous. Somebody once wrote some verses about these panes, in which the diamonds, and the bright eyes, and the far away festivities of other Christmas seasons were mixed up and made metrical in a truly memorable manner. Well, the window-panes were all smashed. Why, bless you, it was great fun for the hulking cavalrymen to knock them out with the point of their sabres! *Que voulez vous?*

Among the dwellers in Brandon, at the time of your visit, were a dozen or more graceful ladies and gentlemen in the gay flowing costumes, the ruffles and point lace of that stately period of which Sir ANTHONY VAN DYCK and Sir GODFREY KNELLER have transmitted to it so many charming representatives. There was the Earl of Orrey and Halifax, and Col., the Hon. WM. BYRD, of Westover, Esq.., and the Colonel's fair daughter, Mistress EVELYN, and other historical personages. They had been members of the Brandon household from the beginning, and lived on the walls of drawing-room and dining-room, giving very little trouble to anybody, and passing their time in the hours of daylight in looking placidly down on the good cheer and social enjoyment which belonged to these apartments. There was a tradition that, sometimes in the silent watches of the night, during Christmas time especially, they came down from their frames and held wassail at the board, or danced a *minuet de la cour* in the ruddy glow of the blazing yule.

Your satisfaction in hearing the details of the Brandon raid may possibly be lessened by the fact that the ladies and gentlemen were not made prisoners by the United States army, having accompanied the living members of the family to Richmond, when they were constrained by a well-founded distrust of Yankee chivalry, to leave their beautiful home and carry their cherished Lares and Penates with them. *Ceta incommode.* But there is a compensation in the thought that the negroes belonging to this estate, to the number of one hundred or more, were taken off, despite the earnest entreaties and protestations of many of them, and made to accept their freedom at the end of the cowhide and the point of the bayonet. *Cela Console*

Ah, the negroes! There are some facts connected with those remaining at Brandon since the commencement of the war, and their abduction therefrom, to which I beg to call your attention. The first is, that the owners of them, any time these three years, might easily enough have removed men, women and children from tide water, and transported them to Middle Georgia for security, or sold them at immense prices and invested the proceeds in cotton bonds. The owners did not do this. Not that they were blind to the danger that threatened the estate, not that they were too humane to resort to such measures. Oh, no! They knew nothing of humanity, of course. Humanity has her home in Boston. The promptings of pity, the teachings of tenderness for white or black sorrow, sickness or adversity, all the emotions that belong to what STERNE calls the "sweet sensibility of man's nature," stir not the hearts of slaveholders.

Let us suppose that the Brandon proprietors permitted the negroes to remain on the estate through the stolid inattention to their own interest which characterizes the Virginian—because they "wern't smart." Be that as it may. Leastways, anyhow, nevertheless, notwithstanding, there the negroes did remain in close, comfortable cabins, each head of his family with his pot au feu and his garden patch to supply the same, and his picaninnies toddling around him, like little patches of shadow in the sunshine, darkly happy, these negroes, dreaming not of disturbance, a picture, as you will say, of degraded domesticity and benighted contentment. One member of the Brandon family—of the "white folk" I mean—had remained with them, not so much for the maintenance of discipline as for the preservation of their health, a kind doctor, doing good, as you think, but not for good's sake at all, but from motives purely mercenary, that the "property" might be kept up to a marketable standard of physique—this "property," look you, which was all along at the mercy of the enemy, and which the owners would not sell even to save it from robbery.

Thus cared for, the Brandon negroes flourished until the Federal cavalry came down like the wolf on the fold and carried off the wooly innocents in a manner quite in keeping with Yankee philanthropy. Some of the negroes went with alacrity, pleased with the idea of "sojer" clothes and military grandeur; others bade adieu to their cabins with an intensity of grief that might have moved even a Black Republican; others again were mutinous, and could only be urged forward by the lash laid on with true Yankee ferocity (see the managerial conduct of "Lagree," a Vermont overseer, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Mrs. H. B. STOWE); and let it be understood that only such were taken, rejoicing or reluctant, as were of sound health and matured strength; the helpless infants, the aged and infirm were left behind.

One poor woman thus deserted, whose children had been torn from her arms, followed the train, howling out a heart-broken appeal that she might be permitted to accompany them. Considering how much maudlin sympathy has been snuffled in Yankee lecture-rooms and printed in Yankee newspapers, for thirty years past, about the cruel separation of black mothers from their children under Slavery, one might suppose that this appeal would have been heeded. It seems not. Her ululation soon became annoying, and this weeping, dusking Rachael was knocked down by a blow on the head from the butt end of a musket, and left senseless bleeding in the road. Thus, while their cabins were left blazing behind them, the freed blacks moved down to the Yankee boats. Poor creatures! did they know what lay before them, they might, indeed, have piteously bemoaned their fate. Many a wretched negro beyond the Potomac now bitterly laments his sad fortune of freedom; day by day the miserable exile, dying of destitution or disease in the crowded cribs of Washington or the squalid purlieus of New-York, gives his latest sigh for "Ole Virginny"—

Et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.

Such, Sir, was the calamity that overtook "Lower Brandon." It is so far from being an exceptional case, that this country seat was the only one within the enemy's lines that had not been wasted or pillaged at the close of 1863. Exceptional, in this respect, the estate was till BUTLER and Barbarism came together into tide-water Virginia.

Ah, some war-makers of the North will say, *telle est la fortune de la guerre*—this is the reward of rebellion, and rebellions are not to be subdued with rose-water. Sad, very sad, we grant, but inevitable. You recollect, they add, what old KASPER told PETERKIN and WILHELMINE in the ballad about the famous victories—there must be burning cottages and suffering of women and children, and a thousand nameless horrors in the midst of war. Yes, worthy war-makers, but for the first time in the history of the world have we seen a people pretending to be civilized, nay, claiming all the civilization of a continent, organizing expeditions for the pure and simple purpose of plunder and destruction, and, instead of seeking to mitigate the miseries of a state of war, doing all they can to aggravate them.

The Brandon business was a wholly gratuitous piece of barbarity. The work of "subjugation" was not assisted by it in the least. The bombardment of Charleston, in like manner, contributes not at all to the weakening of BEAUREGARD, conduces in no degree to the reduction of the place. It is pure diabolism, the gratification of a fell spirit of hatred. Indeed, when we take into account the boasted refinement of the North, and the fiendish malignity with which they have carried fire and sword over Southern fields and into Southern dwellings; when we look at Beast BUTLER, and accept him at the hands of *The Atlantic Monthly*, as the representative of the culture of Boston, we may well believe that the familiar theory of the Latin poet about ingenious arts was ingenious nonsense, that after all they brutalize manners and convert men into savages.

Oh no, the spoliation of the South is not an unavoidable incident of the war. It is the very object the war has in view. Long ago has the hope of subjugation been abandoned, and this purpose of ruin has become fixed in the breasts of Northern people as the amiable alternative. The children of Massachusetts, Mr. EVERETT, are wiser in their generation than to desolate the fields they expect to divide among themselves, to deface and demolish the dwellings they hope hereafter to occupy. If they believed that the next year or the year after would find them masters of the South, they would take care not to impoverish their future possessions. When GRANT's or BUTLER's lines had fallen in pleasant places, these canny commanders would not have despoiled their goodly heritage. It is the conviction that their tenure is a fleeting one which induces them, in baffled rage, to employ the particular estate in ruining the reversion. The idea is not a new one. It occurred to Louvois when he ordered the devastation of the Palatines. The historian records it as a stain upon the memory of Louvois, as a lasting infamy upon the name of his Minister, that in wanton malice they determined to destroy what they were unable to retain. It was an "atrocious thought," says Lord MACAULAY, but the North now nurses it fondly, and the North has long been serenely indifferent to the imputation of atrocity.

You will tell me, perhaps, that for one you have not relinquished the hope of subjugation, and, if I am not deceived, you undertook to show, in your discourse at the inauguration of the cemetery at Gettysburgh, that there was nothing in the blood-shed, the life-long hatreds, the wide waste and widowhood, the mutilations that may not be computed, the legacies of revenge for crimes that may not be named, of this Lincoln war, to make reconstruction and a restoration of fraternal feeling impossible. The demonstration must have been grateful to the author of the strife who sat in your hearing. But forebodings of a different kind must have filled your soul three years ago, before the first gun had been sounded, when in Faneuil Hall, (5th Feb., 1861) you invoked the name of Heaven to allow the Southern States to "depart in peace." And if you think the conquest and subjection of eight millions of people a practicable thing—people who, during these three cruel years, have developed traits of character which have excited the admiration of mankind. It is clear that your views have undergone a most remarkable change since you addressed the noble youth of Amherst College, in the year of grace 1835, on the theme "Education Favorable to Liberty, Knowledge and Morals." In that finished oration (see Everett's Orations and Speeches, vol. first, page 703) I read as follows:

"The degree of force required to hold a population in subjection, other things being equal, is in direct ratio to its intelligence and skill; its acquaintance with the arts of life; its sense of the worth of existence; in fine, to its spirit and character. There is a point, indeed, beyond which this rule fails, and at which even the most thoroughly organized military despotism cannot be extended over the least intellectual race of subjects, serfs or slaves. History presents us with the record of numerous servile wars, and peasant wars, from the days of SPARTACUS to those of TUPAO AMARU and PUGATSCHEF; in which, at the first outbreak, all the advantages of authority, arms, concert, discipline, skill, have availed the oppressor nothing against humanity's last refuge, the counsel of madness, and the resources of despair."

Commending this bit of political philosophy to your serious mediation,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours most respectfully,

A VIRGINIAN.

Richmond papers of July 5, and the Chattanooga (Bristol, Tennessee,) *Rebel* of Aug. 3 have come to hand and furnished us the following extracts:

CHAMBERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 5.

The feeling of magnanimous forbearance is at length exhausted. Overwrought humanity has quitted the mercy seat and given place to the spirit of revenge. We are Christians, long-suffering and forbearing Christians. We are as soldiers, chivalrous, generous and humane; but we are also men, with the feelings, moral obligations and rights of men. Twice before have we invaded Pennsylvania; twice before have we captured Chambersburgh; twice ere this have we had the opportunity to retaliate upon Pennsylvania the ten thousand cruel and inhuman atrocities committed by the Federal troops in the South. On each occasion, in pursuance of a just retaliation and without violating the laws of war, we might have burned her cities and laid waste with fire and sword the rich and beautified valley of the Cumberland. In this densely peopled, high improved and fertile valley we might have destroyed and carried off more private property, burnt more houses, turned out of doors to starve more women and children, and inflicted, in every form more human misery and wretchedness in a week than could the Federals in a month in any section of like extent in the South. We magnanimously forebore to do so, as we do not war upon women. The piteous appeals of the weak and defenceless melt and unnerve the sternest and grimmest soldiers, and we yield to pity what we would not surrender to force. We are too proud to be cruel, too proud to tread upon the worm, to break the bruised reed, to insult and oppress the weak and downfallen. On each of the former occasions we should, as an act of even-handed justice, have retaliated on Pennsylvania the savage atrocities she has helped to inflict upon the South. We should thereby have taught the North the salutary lesson that savage warfare is a game that two can play at. Had we done so it is probable that she would have abstained in some measure from perpetrating the murders, arsons, rapes, and robberies that still mark with infamy the march of her armies through the South. We may operate on her fears, but not on her humanity or sense of justice. We no doubt hoped that the example of our generous and Christian forbearance, our chivalry and humanity, our respect for the usages of civilized warfare and national law, would not be lost upon them, and that, in future, they would initiate our example, and conduct the invasion of the South more like civilized men and Christians, and less like demons and savages, but we hoped in vain. Their subsequent course has been more un-Christian, more openly violative of the laws of war, the injunctions of Christianity and the feelings of humanity, than it was before we thus spared them. A course of duty, duty no longer to be neglected or delayed, accounts for, and will forever justify the burning of Chambersburgh. This is but the beginning of the end. We know that this burning will render you more cruel than ever, that you will try to lay waste the entire South, to subjugate it, to confiscate our lands, to make your negro soldiers a police guard to insult, watch and rule the native whites. Nine out of ten of our men and all of our women would prefer death to such subjugation. You have not made us desperate, for we are full of hope, and become the more hopeful as you become the more cruel. Yes, if the worst comes to the worst, we will leave the South as a field for you to devastate—if you can find anything to devastate—for you to plunder and thieve in, where you have left anything unstolen, with none to oppose your onward march but women and children and aged men; while our regulars, who would in such case number almost, or quite, a million—say half a million at least—divided into many separate commands, all breathing vengeance, and thirsting for blood, booty, and retaliation, will march into the North and Northwest, where there is a rich town or village at every five miles; where munitions of war and provisions of all kinds abound; where more than Asiatic wealth invites the raider and plunderer; where no base of operations, no wagons or other means of transportation will be needed. We will leave the South for you to glean in, while we gather rich harvests in the North. You cannot invade, subjugate and hold the South, and at the same time defend the North. Our armies would meet with but little opposition unless you gave up the South, and to give up all your possessions in the South would but end the war, and that is all we ask.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Bristol Rebel.

ATLANTA, Monday Morning, Aug. 2, 1864.

But little transpired at the front since my last, worthy of note. Unusual quiet prevails along the lines this morning. Up to last evening the enemy were supposed to be continuing their movements toward our left. We have reason to believe, however, with less confidence of success in their ultimate purpose of cutting us off from our communications.

SHERMAN evidently understands that every inch of the ground will be contested. It is equally evident that he has no thought of testing our breastworks. It becomes, therefore, a work of strategy, in which I have strong hopes he will be defeated by the unsurpassed energy of Gen. HOOD, and the unequaled gallantry of his troops, unless the problem is worked out by means of his cavalry.

Praise and censure on the part of editors and army correspondents have been so indiscriminate on the one hand, and so inconsiderate on the other, that it is with hesitancy I indulge in either. *The inefficiency of the cavalry of this army has been too serious a matter, and is too patent to the commonest understanding to require silence.* If it had been so for a day, or a month, or if it was wanted in a field for ample operations, or was deficient in material for effective service, we might, in a spirit of charity, find excuse in some one of these reasons.

But I am gratified to know, while I am pained to say, that no such excuse exists. From personal knowledge, I am prepared to say, that the material composing the cavalry, connected with the army, is of the highest order; and I have been assured by various well-informed sources, that, in point of numbers, it is amply able to cope with that of the enemy. And yet, from Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River, to Fayetteville and Macon, *we have had an almost unbroken line of discouraging and ruinous inefficiency in that arm of the service under the special charge of Gen. Wheeler.*

I am not disposed to disparage the merit of this officer. We have ample assurance of his gallantry and patriotism, and we have heard of no complaint against him from either of the distinguished Generals who have respectively commanded this army.

We might conclude, therefore, that whatever inefficiency exists has resulted from *their* orders, at least to such an extent as to prevent their complaining. Gen. WHEELER certainly satisfied Gen. BRAGG. He seems to have satisfied Gen. JOHNSTON, and we have no evidence to the contrary in the case of Gen. HOOD. I submit, therefore, that *while this continues*, if the public complain, they should direct it against the superior and not the subordinate. If our roads are torn up and our communications cut off; if our wagon trains and depots are burned; our towns sacked, our country devastated and our subsistence destroyed; while the enemy's communications, running for hundreds of miles through our territory, remain undisturbed, and their rear is permitted to enjoy the most perfect repose, the fault, if there is any fault, is with the Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, who either fails to appreciate the inefficiency of Gen. WHEELER, or seeing it, is unwilling to take the responsibility of attempting its correction by the necessary change.

I do not make these remarks so much in a spirit of censure as to fix responsibility. If Gen. WHEELER—however gallant, however patriotic, however high in rank—is unequal to the task before him, no one has so good a means of knowing the fact as Gen. HOOD; and, knowing it, upon him rests the responsibility of a change; and if it is not made, the conclusion is inevitable that he takes upon himself whatever of responsibility attaches to that arm of the service under its present leader, either by approving his management of the cavalry, or by his unwillingness to make such changes as will correct the inefficiency, to whomsoever it may be chargeable.

It has been a matter of wonder to all military men with whom I have conversed for weeks past—I give but little weight to the speculations of citizens—that so little has been done upon the enemy's rear, in view of the length and exposed condition of his communications. Scarcely an experiment has been tried in that direction. On the contrary, their cavalry have been permitted to sweep over a wide district of country, extending from Decatur on the Tennessee River to Opelika on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, thence around to the Georgia Railroad, and last to the Macon and Western Railroad, almost without the show of resistance, in little time and with trifling loss.

I respectfully submit that this ought not to be permitted, and that the country should look to Gen. HOOD, and not to Gen. WHEELER, to correct it. The latter has shown he cannot. The former can, and such is my faith in his practical energy that I believe he will; and if so, the sooner the better.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 5.

STANTON must be the most unfeeling monster of all connected with the Lincoln Government, as he alone is responsible for stopping the exchange of prisoners. Commissioner OULD has endeavored, by every honorable means, to induce the Federal authorities to resume the exchange, and it is believed that the Federal Commissioner would have consented long ago but for the interposition of the man who presides over the War Department at Washington. Even BUTLER, beast as he is, was disposed to accede to the liberal proposition of Mr. OULD, but was overruled by STANTON. We do not expect any member of the Lincoln Government to feel sympathy for the cruel sufferings of the gallant Confederates confined in loathsome northern prisons, but we certainly had reason to suppose they would have some tender feeling for their own prisoners languishing in confinement in the South. We frequently see accounts published in Yankee papers of the suffering of Federal prisoners. If STANTON believes those statements to be true, what a fiendish disposition he must have, when he alone has the power to affect their exchange, and refuses to permit it to be done.

THE IRON HAND.

From the Bristol Rebel.

Our readers cannot fail to have observed, since SHERMAN has taken command of the armies in Tennessee and Mississippi, that the military authorities are coming down upon the people of those States with a heavier hand, and that the most absolute tyranny is to be their fate. The very fact of placing in command such brutes as MILROY in Tennessee, and BURNSIDE in Kentucky, sufficiently indicates the purpose and policy of the Lincoln Government. But when we add to this the letter of instructions from SHERMAN to his subordinate commanders at posts, and the orders of WASHBURNE, MILROY and BURNSIDE, published in this paper, all doubt vanishes, and it becomes certain that a policy has been inaugurated, at once heartless, inhuman, and calculated to arouse every instinct of resistance to so ruthless a rule.

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Yellowstone—Gen. Sully's Expedition at Fort Rice, D. T.—Hostile Disposition of the Sioux.

Correspondence St. Paul Press.

CAMP OF NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION, NEAR FORT RICE, D. T., July 11, 1864.

The expedition reached the mouth of Long Lake Creek on the 8th, and part of the First Brigade was crossed to the west side of the Missouri on the 9th: the remainder was crossed over yesterday. The Second Brigade, or Minnesota Division, under Col. THOMAS, is still on the opposite or eastern bank, but is preparing to cross. Two boats were unloaded, and the freight stacked on the landing near the spot where the fort is to be built, to do the ferrying. Two or three of the boats will proceed to the mouth of the Yellowstone and discharge their loading. Seven in all are now lying here; the remainder will return below in a few days for more stores.

Gen. SULLY we found already here on our arrival, having come by boat from Swan Lake.

On reaching the western bank, we observed a large board affixed to an oak near the landing, lettered thus:

"FORT RICE:
LOCATED JULY 7, 1864, BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL SULLY."

The site selected for the new fort is on an elevated plateau, far above high water, convenient to good water and timber in abundance; it is on the west bank, nearly opposite the mouth of Long Lake Creek, and about midway between the mouths of Cannon Ball and Heart Rivers.

The scenery in the vicinity of the fort is such as characterizes the upper Missouri for hundreds of miles; high, bare bluffs, broken by wind and rain, dark ravines marking their precipitous sides, and high, queer-shaped buttes rising from the plain against the horizon, far back from the river.

FROM THE YELLOWSTONE AND BEYOND.

The Fur Company's boat *Yellowstone* passed down yesterday. She brought no news of importance. A number of passengers returned, who went up on her, with the intention of going to the gold regions in the mountains, taking passage and paying the fair for Fort Benton. The boat, however, ascended no higher than Cow Island, a short distance above Milk River, at which point the freight and passengers for Idaho were discharged, making no reduction in passage money, though far below Fort Benton. Rather than suffer this imposition, some twenty returned. PIERRE CHOTEAU, the leading man of the Fur Company, was on board.

The small packet *Benton*, above the Yellowstone, has not been able to make a third trip, on account of low water. She brought down on her second trip to Fort Benton, a number of gold-miners as passengers. They state that new mines have been discovered on the Prickly Pear and Silver Creeks, which held out encouragingly.

The *Yellowstone* had on board over 2,000 bales of buffalo robes; her deck was covered with immense elk antlers, which, with the fresh buffalo meat hanging about the decks to dry, the half-breed crew, and buckskin dressed passengers, presented a fine picture of an upper Missouri steamer. Between Fort Berthold and here, great numbers of buffalo were seen on either bank, the boat actually steaming through a drove while swimming the river; three cows were shot and taken on board with the use of the derrick.

Some 100 lodges of Sioux were encamped on the river opposite Berthold, who crossed by the boat to dispose of their robes at the post, for goods.

It is not a little singular that trade is permitted with those Indians, supplying their wants and necessities, while the Government is endeavoring at such a tremendous expense to bring them to terms.

Passengers say that these Missouri Fur Companies need watching.

THE HOSTILE TITONWANS.

Several Indians signaled the steamboats, when coming up, near the mouth of the Cannon Ball, and were taken on board. They stated that they were just from the camps on the heads of the Cannon Ball and Heart Rivers, but they belonged to the peace party, and got away only with great difficulty, and under pretence of hunting. The Indians were somewhat alarmed, they said, at the progress of the expedition; but there are no indications that the Titonwans are anxious to come to an amicable understanding with us; the majority are averse to treating with the whites, unless it is agreed that the passage of "mineral hunters" through the country should be stopped. These camps include over 1,600 lodges, and there are some on the way to Powder River, a tributary of the Yellowstone.

DISPOSITION OF OTHER TRIBES.

The Sissitonwans, who are wandering about on the plains between the Devil's Lake and the British Possessions, are no doubt quite tired of being outcasts longer, and are likely to remain quiet, content to hunt and live on buffaloes, until they may be restored to the good graces of their Great Father again.

That portion of the Yanctonaise which remain in the coteaus east of the Missouri, are not likely to be disturbed this Summer by our troops, as the whole of the cavalry force will traverse the country between the Missouri and the Black Hills, until every Teton is brought to terms, which must necessarily consume a great part of the season. The Indians who were parties to the treaty at Fort Sully just before we left, have since moved up the James River to hunt buffalos. I have little faith in their remaining quiet, should the Western Sioux show fight, and would as soon believe that they would go to the assistance of the Titonwan brethren, leaving their women and children on the safe side of the Missouri, and meeting us in battle with the same arms given them to procure them meat for their destitute and starving families. As ungrateful as such a proceeding would be on their part, and uncharitable as it seems on mine, it is devoutly to be wished for, and it is to be hoped that they may get around in time, so that we may finish up the war and the most of these troublesome redskins at one blow.

PROBABLE DIRECTION OF THE EXPEDITION.

The high ridge running directly west from here will take us to the Sioux villages on the head of the Cannon Ball and Heart Rivers, four days' march distant, with little or no trouble. They will hardly wait for us, but will either scatter into small parties as we approach, or, moving further westward, will concentrate with the other camps on the Thick Wooded River beyond, and offer a more determined resistance. Should we meet the entire hostile party assembled to give us battle, a speedy termination of the Sioux difficulties may be looked for. But if no decided success soon follows this demonstration in the Sioux country, the force will eventually be divided among the most advanced posts, to quarter for the Winter, and ready to prosecute the war on the opening of another Spring. Were the Sioux to move southward, we can follow them up with a chance to overtake them, and of reaching Forts Laramie or Sully by the time the supplies taken from here are exhausted. Should, however, the Sioux take the direction of the Yellowstone, the boundary of the Crow country, and scatter about in the region about the mouth of the Big Horn, they would give us great trouble, and would be unable to pursue them for want of supplies, as the provisions sent up the Yellowstone in barges would be insufficient to support as large a force as would be required to hunt them out or fight them when concentrated.

In any event a force will be sent to the Yellowstone to build the new fort, which will probably be at the mouth of the Big Horn. A small escort will also be detached to guard the Idaho emigrants over the most dangerous part of the route.

THE NEW FORTS.

Take a good map, and draw a straight line from Fort Ripley, on the Mississippi, to the Blackfoot Pass in the Rocky Mountains, at the head of the Missouri, and the points where the line crosses the Red, James, Missouri and Yellow Stone Rivers, will be the almost exact location of Forts Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Rice and Stevenson, the sites of the three last newly yet selected. By order of Gen. Sully, four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin infantry are to build and garrison Fort Rice, and the remaining companies of the same regiment are, I understand, to go to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, to assist in building barges to transport stores and supplies up that river to Fort Stevenson.

Fort Hayes, intended to have been built this Summer at Devil's Lake, is abandoned for this season, and the stores for that post will remain here (Fort Rice,) for the Winter. Should a large force be wintered here, these supplies may be needed. Portable steam mills, shingling machines, haymaking contrivances, &c., have been put off here, and it looks considerably like staying. Several hundred tons of hay will be cut, if possible, but good grass is scarce in this vicinity. If the expedition accomplishes nothing more than the building of these forts, it would still be much, as posts must be established in the heart of the Sioux country before we can hope to manage that nation by even force of arms.

WHAT GEN. SULLY SAYS.

An order just issued from the headquarters of the Northwestern Indian frontier, preparing the troops for the march, directs the and taking of nothing but what is absolutely necessary. The officers are to use the ordinary shelter tent. One hundred mule teams will carry forty days' rations, and no ox teams are to be used. The march will be a long and rapid one, and the General asks every one to dispense with luxuries, and lighten his load as much as possible. Corn will be taken on the horses for six days, during which time the men will be obliged to march on foot. He expects to find the first large body of Sioux about 150 miles directly west, on the Thick-Wooded river, and believes it is their intention to fight us.

We shall move, probably, in five or six days.

Capt. VON MINDEN, of Company A, BRACKETT'S Minnesota Battery, is acting as topographical engineer since the death of Capt. FIELDER, of which I gave an account in a letter from Swan Lake. It will be remembered that Capt. VON MINDEN held the same position on the staff of Gen. CROOK, and thoroughly understands the work.

The maps and records of the expedition are in good hands.

The command is being paid off to-day and to-morrow.

THE ORDER OF MARCH

which Gen. SULLY has adopted is a good one, and works admirably. The wagon train is divided into two divisions, which move on a line parallel with each other, about 300 paces apart—the Provost-guard, a part of the scouts, and the Prairie Battery followed by the headquarters, wagons and ambulances, the whole led by the General and Staff, march midway between the lines of wagons. On the left flank march company battalions of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, BRACKETT'S Minnesota Battalion, and two companies of Nebraska Cavalry. On the right flank eight companies of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry. Two companies act as advance-guard, preceded by the scouts at one hundred paces interval. One company act as rear-guard, and all loose stock is driven between the two lines of wagons.

The Minnesota Division, which is now the Second Brigade, moves independently. It has marched hitherto in a single line, which is objectionable in a country like this, which is favorable for marching after the manner proposed by Gen. SULLY.

THE CONSPIRACY AT THE WEST.

Organization and Objects of the Sons of Liberty—Interesting Official Disclosures.

The investigation of Gen. CARRINGTON, of Indiana, have brought to light the books of the Order, and as they are confessed to be genine, we make the following extracts to show the extent and objects of the organization:

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY OF INDIANA.

Judging from the reports received, I place the membership in the State at this time, at least 12,000, not including the membership in other organizations in the State that worked conjunctly with us.

The following is a summary of the report received:

[Here follows a recapitulation of the counties and branches.]

Showing a total membership in the counties reporting at 5,053.

The above report does not include those counties from which have been received intelligence, unofficially, of their organization, which would perhaps increase the number of counties organized and in process of organization, to say sixty-one.

The organization in this State is in its infancy; and when we reflect that we have succeeded in organizing, in the short space of six months, over twelve thousand, we have every reason to feel encouraged for the future.

The organization is extending its influence, popularity and usefulness daily, and is already at work in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland and Missouri; and numbers in its membership many of the noblest and most devoted champions of civil and religious liberty remaining in our unhappy and distracted country.

THE "BLUE BOOK."

This contains the Constitution and laws of the Supreme Grand Council. As it is nothing but what it purports to be, its revelations are few, but the following are very significant:

SEC. 2. Its objects and purposes are the maintenance of constitutional freedom and State rights, as recognized by the founders of our Republic.

SEC. 8. The Supreme Commander shall take an oath to observe and maintain the principles of the Order before entering upon the duties of his office, said oath to be prescribed by law. He shall be the presiding officer of the Supreme Council, and charged with the execution of all laws enacted by it. He shall be *Commander-in-Chief of all military forces* belonging to the Order in the various States, *when called into actual service.* He shall deliver a message to each meeting of the Supreme Council, showing the condition of the Order, and such recommendations as its interests may demand.

The "Yellow Book" contains the "General Laws of the Sons of Liberty."

After a fearful amount of balderdash and blasphemy, consequent upon receiving the application for admission, of "a citizen found in the hands of the sons of despotism, bound and well-nigh crushed to death beneath their oppression," and who had been brought to the Temple to restore to him the blessings of liberty and law, we come to the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. God hath created and controls the universe.

2. All men are endowed by the Creator with certain rights—equal so far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment and exercise of those rights—some of which are inalienable, while others, may, by voluntary act or consent, be qualified, suspended, or relinquished, for the purpose of social and governmental organizations.

3. Government arises from the necessities of society, and rightful government derives its sole authority from the will of the governed, its chief end being their welfare.

4. The governments organized and existing in the original thirteen States of North America, after they had severally and unitedly renounced their allegiance to the Government of Great Britain, we regard as the wisest and best adapted to the nature and character of the people of the United States.

5. That Government was established originally by thirteen free, sovereign and independent States, "in order to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people thereof and their posterity," and no further or other, which are specifically granted in the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States, strictly construed.

To these principles the candidate, of course, assents, and solemnly vows to maintain them.

Then comes the initiation into the "first degree," where the following "lesson" is administered:

1. Well-defined belief in a Creator and Supreme Ruler of the Universe imparts true dignity to man.

2. The ideas and principles maintained by our Order on the subject of Government are identical with those taught and defended by the founders of American liberty in the original thirteen States of North America.

3. The liberties of these States were assailed by despotic power, which aimed at their conquest and subjugation; hence, they made common cause for their mutual defence, and established friendly relations with each other, in the compact entitled "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States."

4. When those States had maintained their freedom and independence, they severally entered into a compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America, for the ends and purposes therein distinctly declared and specified; and the Government thereby created was intrusted by the States, acting in their several capacities of free and independent States, with powers sufficient to the accomplishment of these ends and purposes, and no other; powers not delegated to that Government being, by the express letter of the compact, "reserved to the States or to the people respectively."

5. Sovereignty resides in and with the people of the States, respectively, which are parties to the Constitution of the United States. It cannot be alienated, neither can it be delegated. Some of its powers may be exercised by delegated authority, where others cannot be so exercised, except at the sacrifice on the part of the constituent of all that lends dignity to man's relation to government.

6. *The Government designated the United States of American has no sovereignty* because it is an attribute belonging to the people in their respective State organizations, and with which they have not endowed that Government as their common agent. It was by the terms of this compact, constituted by the United States, through the express will of the people thereof severally, such common agent to use and exercise certain specified and limited powers. It was authorized, so far as regards its status and relations, a common agent in the exercise of the powers carefully and jealously dedicated to it, to call itself "supreme," but not "sovereign." Supremacy, as plainly intended by the tenor and spirit of article VI. of the Constitution, was created and limited by the sovereignties themselves.

7. In accordance with these principles, the Federal Government can exercise only delegated power, hence if those who shall have been chosen to administer that Government shall assume to exercise power not delegated, they should be regarded and dealt with as usurpers.

8. The claim of "inherent power," or "war power," as also "State necessity," or "military necessity," on the part of the functionaries of a Constitutional Government for sanction of any arbitrary exercise of power, we utterly reject and repudiate.

9. All power resides in the people, and is delegated, always to be exercised for the advancement of the common weal.

10. Whenever the officials to whom the people have intrusted the powers of the Government shall refuse to administer it in strict accordance with its Constitution, and shall assume and exercise authority not delegated, *it is the inherent right and imperative duty of the people to resist such officials*, and, if need be, *expel them by force of arms.* Such resistance is not revolution, but is solely *the assertion of right.*

11. It is incompatible with the history and nature of our Government, *that Federal authority should coerce, by arms, a sovereign State*; and all intimations of such power or right were expressly withheld in the Constitution, which conferred upon the Federal Government all its authority.

12. Upon the preservation of the sovereignty of the States depends the preservation of civil and personal liberty.

13. In a convention of delegates, elected by the people of a State, is recognized the impersonation of the sovereignty of that State. The declaration of such convention upon the subject matter for which it was assembled, is the ultimate expression of that sovereignty. Such convention may refer its action back to its constituents, or the people may reverse the action of one convention by the voice of another. Thus sovereignty resides in the people of each State, and speaks alone through their conventions.

The "Degree of the First Conclave" has the following declaration of principles:

1. The several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principles of unlimited submission to the general Government, but by a compact under the style and title of the Constitution of the United States, and amendments thereto; they constituted a general Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself certain the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and whensoever the general Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force. To this contract each State acceded as a State, and as an integral party; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive and final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact between persons having no common judge, each party has a right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the manner and mode of redress.

2. This O. does explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the power of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties: as limited in the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact, and that, in the case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the said compact, the States who are parties thereto have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for the arresting of the progress of the evil and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

While subscribing to these principles more balderdash and more blasphemy takes place, and strong vows are taken.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The "Proceedings of the Grand Council of the State of Indiana, at their meeting held on the 16th and 17th of February, 1864," were ordered "published in pamphlet form," and one copy sent to each county Temple, and the address, therefore, comes stamped with a duplicate official authority. In these proceedings we find an address, from which we make the following extract:

WHAT THE SONS EXPECT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Our political affinity is unquestionably with the Democratic party, and if that organization goes boldly to the work, standing firmly upon its time-honored principles, maintaining unsullied its integrity, it is safe to presume that it will receive the moral and physical support of this wide-extended association.

There need be no apprehension that a war of coercion will be continued by a Democratic Administration if placed in control of public affairs, for, with the experience of the present one, which has for three years, with the unlimited resource of eighteen millions of people, in men, money and ships, won nothing but its own disgrace and probable downfall, it is not likely that another, if it values public estimation, will repeat the experiment.

Neither have we any reason to fear that the Democratic party, in shaping the canvass of 1864, will go out of its way to insult five hundred thousand of those whose votes are necessary to its success. Let us rather incline to the belief that all the elements of opposition can and will be united with no sacrifice of principle or manhood, to crush out this one now in power.

ACTION DEMANDED.

A mere change of men will avail nothing, without corresponding action. Men, statesmen, and executive officers exhort people to patience and long suffering; and while condemning Federal usurpation, yield obedience to all its demands. In the estimation of the membership of this organization, such men and such Governors, be they of what party they may, must be regarded as enemies to good government. I trust it may be pardoned if I give a few examples to illustrate.

If this people cannot excuse the Federal Executive for exercising undue and unwarrantable power, toward the breaking down of their rights, derived from the force of State Governments, how shall they palliate the offence of Gov. SEYMOUR, in violating his obligations in allowing it to be done in the great State of New-York? This Governor becomes accessory after the fact, and is alike worthy of public condemnation. Do you tell me it is a necessity to thus subserve the Washington usurper? In God's name do not tell me that it is a necessity to be forsworn to violate the plainest provisions of the Constitution, to consign a people to a slavish subserviency to the will of one man. You may tell me that it is rather a necessity to give up place, aye, to give up life itself. Because the punishment of these crimes against law and the people, being impeachment, and lodged with legislative bodies, that will not execute it, they are, nevertheless, offences, and will be adjudged hereafter, when healthy restraints of law shall be demanded to protect life and property.

THE CONFLICT MUST COME.

Will the exercise of an undoubted right—an inalienable, an inherited, a constitutional right, lead to conflict? Will opposition to usurpers, to dictators, to tyrants, who have broken down the safeguards of life and property, lead to it? There is no escape, save in dishonor; and the most potent argument in favor of the permanency and spread of this association, lies in the fact that there are men who desire peace, and those who desire peace and quiet upon such terms. But who will bring conflict? Who will commence hostilities? Certainly not those who are merely claiming their rights? The conflict, then, must be commenced by those who are in the wrong. Must a people, therefore, continue to abuse themselves, to keep those whom they have placed in authority from committing outrages upon them? This is the strange logic of the times.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE OBEYED.

This organization is based upon the principle of conserving the Government inauguarated by the people, bound to oppose all usurpation of power. Now, it happens that in the seventieth year of its reëstablishment we find our State and Federal Government overturned. Yes, 'tis true Lincoln's Government is a usurpation; Morton's Government is a usurpation. Now, I know not what others may do, but for myself I am willing the ballot-box shall decide who shall be the officers under the Constitution; but I shall obey them only so far as they exercise their delegated powers. I will not agree to remain passive under usurped authority, affecting my rights and liberties.

Now, if the present condition can be changed by the ballot, all will rejoice; but how will the ballots decide anything when the dominant party of the country appeal from it to force? No one will enter the contest to overturn this party more cheerfully than I. But suppose it reëlects itself; will it return to the Constitution? Are those who do not agree with them to enter upon that delightful future which has been so often and boastfully predicted by the Executive of this State and many of his appointees? That future to you or me is death, confiscation of our property, starvation of our children, the forced marriage of our heirs to their new made colored brethren in arms.

IF RE-ELECTED, ADMINISTRATION TO BE RESISTED.

If these men be prolonged in power they must either consent to be content to exercise the power delegated by the people, or, by the gods, *they must prove themselves physically the stronger.* This position is *demanded by every true member of this fraternity.* Honor, life, aye, more than life, the wives and daughters demand it, and if you intend to make this organization of any practical value you will do one of two things, either take steps to work the political regeneration of the party with which we are affiliated up to this standard, or, relying upon ourselves, determine at once our plan of acting.

NO MORE MEN NOR MONEY.

It might be asked now, *shall men be coerced to go to war*, in a mere crusade to free negroes, and territorial aggrandizement? *Shall our people be taxed* to carry forward a war of emancipation, miscegenation, confiscation or extermination?

It would be the happiest day of my life if I could stand up with any considerable portion of my fellow men and say, Not another dollar, not another man for this nefarious war. But the views and suggestions of exiled VALLANDIGHAM will be of greater consequence to you than my own. He says to you, the only issue now is peace or war. To the former he is committed, and cannot, will not retract.

THE ORDER ADMITTED AND DEFENDED.

Following the example of the St. Louis *Republican*, the Indiana *State Sentinel* (the State organ of the Democratic party) confesses the existence of the Order, the genuineness of the ritual, and boldly defends it all. Here is what it says:

"We ask the reader to carefully scan this pretended exposure of a secret organization called the Sons of Liberty, prepared under the auspices of G. V. MORTON, and point out the treason. We are no apologists for secret political societies, nor do we propose to defend them. The State authorities, however, present grave charges against citizens of a certain political faith, and it is right they should be examined.

Let us inquire, first, who bring these charges? They are bitter partisans, whose future depends upon their retaining the power now in their hands. Will any candid man believe that MORTON, CARRINGTON, HUGHES & Co., are purer men, better citizens, or more anxious to maintain a just and good Government than the men whom they arraign as traitors? Not one. In what then, consists their treason? For no other reason than they sincerely believe that the men in power are both incompetent and corrupt, and that the free Government established by the founders of the Republic will be overthrown and destroyed if they are continued in power. This is what MORTON & Company term treason?

What is the political faith, and what are the objects of these so-called Sons of Liberty, as developed by the "exposure?" They believe that a republican form of government can be maintained in no other way than by strictly adhering to the political doctrines taught and maintained by JEFFERSON, MADISON, and those who acted with them. These doctrines the Sons of Liberty desire to be applied in the administration of the Government. Is that treason?

Judging by the ritual, the oaths and the instructions are given in the "exposure," the object of the organization appears to be *to maintain the political doctrines upon which it is based, and to protect the political, personal and civil rights of its members.* Is there treason in this? If so, then a very large portion of the founders of the Republic were traitors. And after a careful reading of the exposure *this is all the treason that can be found* in the so-called order of the Sons of Liberty.

The deductions, insinuations and charges in CARRINGTON'S report amount to nothing. His proof does not sustain them, otherwise it refutes them. All the affair amounts to from the proof presented is that certain persons have banded together to maintain certain political doctrines subordinate to the Constitution. This, we say, they have a right to do, while we doubt the wisdom and policy of secret political organizations for even rightful purposes.

GEN. CARRINGTON'S REPORT.

The *Sentinel* says above, "the deductions, insinuations and charges in CARRINGTON'S report, amount to nothing." We give the material portions of that report, that it may be seen whether the "charges amount to nothing," judging by the ritual:"

I. Nature of the Order.

First—It is both civil and military. In its first relation it declares principles of ethics and politics, for adoption and dissemination, that are hostile to the Government of the United States. In the latter relation it assumes to organize armies for "actual service" in support of those principles, treating the United States Government as their enemy, and that of the rebellion as their friend.

Second—It is secret and oath-bound.

Third—It is despotic and absolute. The penalties of disobedience to its officers are unlimited, including the death penalty itself.

II. Principles of the Order.

First—Absolute, inherent State sovereignty.

Second—The Union of the States as but voluntary and temporary, and revocable at the will of any individual State, as far as concerns that State.

Third—Denies to the General Government the power to enforce its laws, if it be the choice of a State to reject them.

Fourth—Recognizes the existing rebellion as legitimate, legal and just.

Fifth—Holds revolution against the present Government as not only a right, but a duty.

Sixth—Holds obligations to the order as paramount to those due a single State, or the United States.

Seventh—Declares its purpose to stop this war, treat with rebels, and make a treaty based upon the recognition of civilization and race.

Eighth—Declares a law of races; one of Caucassian supremacy, and one of African servitude.

Ninth—Pledges a crusade in favor of all peoples attempting to establish new Governments of their own choice, as against existing rules or authorities.

Tenth—Accepts the creed of the rebellion, its logic, its plans and its principles, as the nominal theory of Democracy, and its own bond of coherence and ultimate success.

While the penalties of disclosure are formally declared to be such as the officers of this Order shall direct, these penalties are specifically given in the verbal lectures and instructions. The oaths of 1863 specifically affixed the death penalty. The same is enjoined in the present order. Instructions to execute this penalty upon at least one supposed informer have been issued within the last two months. Injunctions to arm, and much of the detail of subordinate military features of the order are also given in verbal lectures. Concurrent testimony from different sources confirms the above. Many of the documents you have already seen, and they are not necessary in this report.

IV. Operations of the Order.

A few facts, derived from many concurrent sources, give significance to passages in the constitutions and rituals. Of some you were advised at the time—thus:

First—The outbreaks in East Illinois were mainly checked by leaders of this order, on the ground that such outbreaks were premature. This information comes from Canada, Michigan, Illinois and other quarters.

Second—A few days before the attack of FORREST upon Paducah, I was informed that the Temples of the O. A. K. in Northwestern Illinois expected such an attack, and that FORREST would cross into Illinois, and raise the standard of revolt. He came to Paducah, but was repulsed.

Third—On the day that Gen. MORGAN first entered Pound Gap, I was informed at Indianapolis, in the morning, that MORGAN was about to enter Kentucky, of which you were at once advised. At 3 P. M. you showed me a telegram from Gen. BURBRIDGE that MORGAN was in the Gap. This intimation, derived from you, was communicated to the secret order, with my permission. Upon this, two members of the order, both prominent—one Col. W. A. BOWLES, of Buena Vista notoriety, and the other Judge J. F. BULLITT, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Kentucky, was soon reported to have stated that "MORGAN must be stopped; he was too soon; the order was not ready for him." Judge BULLITT, who had come to receive the new Ritual, (S. L.,) took the first train for Kentucky that day. The fact was, that MORGAN was stopped. The incidents following and attending the visit of Maj.-Gen. LINDSAY, from Kentucky, you are familiar with, and the circumstances under which MORGAN threw part of his force into Kentucky, when Gen. BURBRIDGE moved toward Virginia.

Fourth—Information was given you of the visit of VALLANDIGHAM to Detroit, his projected trip to Chicago, of the meeting of the Grand Council of Indiana, June 13, of the proposed adjournment and meeting at Hamilton, June 15, and that VALLANDIGHAM'S immediate recall was subject of debate, and the prospect of his being at that time at Hamilton. At least one rebel officer left Windsor, C. W., and visited Hamilton four weeks before, in the confidence of disloyal persons, of which I was advised at the time, by telegraph through Gen. NOBLE.

Fifth—Five days before MORGAN attacked Mount Sterling, and the L. and L. R. R. was severed, written report was sent by disloyal persons, of which I have the originals, that the road was quiet, that "no mules" (United States soldiers) were on the line, and that a glorious work would begin the coming week.

Sixth—A courier intercepted between Frankfort and Louisville, who reported to me at Louisville as I was starting for Indianapolis, claimed that FORREST was moving upon Southwestern Kentucky, and that a portion of Buckner's command would join the fragments of Morgan in Western Virginia. Two days after FORREST defeated STURGIS; BUCKNER, however, was west of the Mississippi. I give these among many facts to show that there is a close correspondence of design and feeling between traitors North and rebels South. The whole plot of the Order herein referred to, is in harmony with forcible interruption of the war.

W. A. BOWLES, before referred to, has made no close secret of his disloyal purposes, and his sympathy with the South.

He is reported as one of the four Major-Generals of the Order of Indiana. The remaining three are L. P. MILLIGAN, of Huntington, Maj. WALKER, of Northwestern part of Indiana, vice YEAGLE, removed, and ANDREW HUMPHREYS, of Greene County. The Grand Commander has already been named.

Although the new work, S. L., was obtained at Indianapolis, by R. BARRET, for Missouri, it is understood that the Order is so far organized in that State as to run no risk of disappointment by a change, and that the work of the O. A. K. will retain its usage, as it differs only in non-essentials. Among the persons reported as at the conference with Judge BULLITT and BARRETT, were J. J. BINGHAM, Dr. ATHON and Mr. RISTINE, of Indianapolis. I will also give the names of a few other members, for your information, to enable you to watch the movements of this Order in Indiana, viz.: Dr. GATLING, (associated with the Gatling Gun;) Mr. EVERT, of Vanderburgh; Mr. L. LEACH, Mr. OTEY, MYERS, of Laporte; Dr. LEMONS, A. D. RAGA, Mr. MCBRIDE, of Evansville; J. D. DAVIS and LASSELL, of Cass County. Several of the above are delegates of the State Grand Council of Missouri, and besides, H. H. DODD, to the Supreme Grand Council, to be held at Chicago, the 1st of July next, preparatory to the political convention of July 4.

V. Purposes of the Order.

It seems that *the main purpose is political power, by union with the South, regardless of men or measures.* The Eastern and Western Council leaders differ as to the means to this end; and again the radicals and conservatives differ, at the West.

Men like Dr. W. A. BOWLES seem indifferent to any Presidential canvass, and to prefer an early armed rupture and positive union of the Northwest with the South.

Such men are ready and anxious for such an armed invasion as will give them a nucleus for open defiance of the United States. This is not speculation; but proof is ample. I have adverted to some facts already, and will advise you, as I have the Government and Gen. HEINTZELMAN, as events progress.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Rousseau's Expedition.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has just published the following order to the troops who accompanied him on his late raid against the Montgomery railroads:

HEADQUARTERS ROUSSEAU'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION, MARIETTA, Ga., July 23, 1864.

The Major-General Commanding desires to express to the officers and men of his command his grateful appreciation of the arduous labors they have performed, and the energy and gallantry they have shown, in carrying out the important objects of the expedition. Having endured the fatigues and privations of forced marches; penetrated further into the enemy's rear than any similar expedition had done; forced the passage of rivers in the face of the foe, defeating him with heavy loss; effectually destroying over thirty miles of an important railroad, with all its appurtenances, several military manufacturing establishments, and immense quantities of supplies, and having throughout borne uncomplainingly and cheerfully the hardships incident to such service, and at all times shown a heroic readiness to meet the enemy, and an enthusiastic energy in accomplishing the work to be performed, the Major-General Commanding feels that he cannot too highly commend their fortitude, courage and patriotism. He regrets that duty, which calls him to service apart from the command, prevents him from expressing in person his thanks for their services, but wishes to assure officers and men that he will ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

By command of Major.-Gen. ROUSSEAU.
THOS. C. WILLIAMS, A. A. A. G.

Affairs in Tennessee.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING TO BE HELD AT NASHVILLE.

The following call appears in the Chattanooga papers:

At the request of a meeting of loyal men, representing the several divisions of the State of Tennessee, at the capitol in Nashville, on the 2d day of August, 1864, and in accordance with our own views, we do hereby call a convention of the loyal people of the State of Tennessee, to be holden at Nashville on the first Monday in September next, to take into consideration: 1. The general state and condition of the country; 2. The means of reorganizing civil government and restoring law and order in the State of Tennessee; 3. The expediency of holding a Presidential election in the State in November next, and finally, to take such preliminary steps in reference to said matters as they may deem necessary and proper, and we do most earnestly urge upon the loyal, order-loving and law-abiding people of every county in the State the great importance of securing a full representation in said proposed convention.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
HORACE MAYNARD,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
HORACE H. HARRISON,
W. P. JONES,
M. M. BRIEN,
J. B. BINGHAM,
J. M. TOMENY,
W. H. FITCH, JR.

The Collision on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS SHATTERED—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND TWELVE WOUNDED.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of Tuesday, gives the following account of the collision on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, from which it appears that the telegraphic report of the loss of life was exaggerated:

"The express train which left Baltimore at 4:40 P. M. on Monday, came in collision with the express train from Washington, which left there at 4:45, about a quarter of a mile south of Annapolis Junction.

Fortunately, the trains were not at full speed or the results would have been frightful. As it was, the baggage-master, JACOB GROFF, of the train from this city, was killed, and also a soldier, named MICHAEL SULLIVAN, of the Eighth Indiana, on the same train; and the baggage-master on the Washington train, EDWARD BULLEN, was badly injured. Ten or twelve persons were very slightly injured; none seriously. The trains were considerably shattered, and the locomotives crushed. The road is in running order again. The accident is attributed to the train from Washington leaving Annapolis Junction too soon."

Rebel Pirates on a Small Scale.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Capt. J. W. BEACH makes the subjoined report to Capt. HENRY L. JONES, A. Q. M., Defences New-Orleans:

"On Saturday, 17th, I left here with my two men, JOSEPH GODLEY and N. RILEY, for Ship Island, via Bodel Canal, having great difficulty in getting our boat through that place. On the following day we made the worst part of the trip, and at night anchored in the marsh. The next morning strong head winds prevented us making any progress, and soon forced us to again anchor. During the night it blew a perfect gale, causing our anchor to drag, and it was only by the utmost exertions that the vessel was saved.

The next morning, although tired and wet, we again got under way, being determined to get through the marsh as quick as possible. About 4 P. M. discovered a schooner coming in from sea, carrying a gafftopsail and a white flag. She had on board a number of men, but we thought nothing strange of this, supposing her to be one of our own vessels. At 8½ P. M. anchored in a small bay leading into the Gulf, the schooner distant ten miles. At daybreak found her within two miles of us, just around a small point of an island, with a launch alongside.

We again set sail, but the weather compelled us to anchor. There were on board four colored soldiers, and three of these now went on shore for wood, leaving the other to load the guns, as we intended to ascertain the character of the strange vessel. As the three men approached the point, the schooner's men manned the launch, which satisfied the soldiers that they were rebels, and they returned in haste.

We were all determined to fight, knowing that surrender would be death. The main and jib-sails were hoisted and each man took his gun; I remained at the main-stay with the men on my right.

As soon as the launch (containing about 25 men) came within hailing distance, the Captain asked who we were, and I replied, "Picket boat *Eliza*;" I asked who they were, but could not make out their reply, but they said their schooner was the *Matilda*, from the Keys, on a cruise. I then hoisted my flag, and asked where was theirs. They replied, "On the schooner; we belong to the United States."

My men began shouting that they were rebels, and "Kill them," keeping their guns aimed. When the launch was within fifty feet, its Captain called out, "Put those guns down," and seized one that lay beside him. JOSEPH GODLEY covered him immediately, and ordered him back, and I ordered all to fire in case they did not start back at once. This they did in great confusion, and by the time they reached their schooner, I was three miles off. On reaching Ship Island, I reported to Col. HOMSTEAD, who, with Col. HALL, Capt. GREEN, of the *Vincennes*, and two boats containing twenty-five men, started in pursuit, but could not find the launch or schooner.

There were twenty-five men in the launch, and more on the schooner, dressed in homespun, with straw hats, and all looked greasy and dirty as the rebels generally do. The Captain was the only one with a Confederate uniform. They were all armed as cavalry, with six-shooters (all rusty), and equipments to match.

Col. HOMSTEAD gave my men new arms, and I left Ship Island on Friday, reaching Bayou Bridge at 10 A. M. to-day.
J. W. BEACH.
NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 28, 1864.

A Disaster on Lake Erie.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLER RACINE.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 12.

Capt. ARTHUR, with the passengers and crew (twenty-eight in all) of the burned propeller *Racine* reached this city last evening by the Lake Huron Railway from Port Stanley, to which place the propeller had conveyed them after their rescue. The passengers speak in the highest possible terms of Capt. ARTHUR and the officers of the steamer, and attribute their preservation to their heroic conduct. We gather from the passengers and crew the following particulars: Upon the alarm of fire being given, which was about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, a panic seized the passengers and some of the deck hands, and they rushed into and filled the boat hanging at the stern of the propeller almost instantly, and in the haste of its occupants to lower it into the water, the ropes were cut, and the boat fell foremost into the water against the wheel, and was quickly reduced to a wreck and its occupants drowned. Immediately after this catastrophe, which happened while Capt. ARTHUR and many of the crew were below endeavoring to quench the fire around the boiler, but which was soon found to be unsuccessful, the officers succeeded by using their revolvers in intimidating the remainder of the people on board to better discipline, and commenced launching the life and yawl boats from the hurricane deck, and although the vessel had been headed to the wind to keep the flames aft as long as possible, the launching of the boats was found to be very difficult, as the fire and smoke quickly enveloped them. It was, however, after great labor accomplished, and the passengers and crew placed in them, and ordered to row to some distance from the burning boat, fearing an explosion of the boiler or of the highwines which were fiercely burning.

Capt. ARTHUR, however, remained on deck, throwing over considerable property, and only left the ship when forced to do so by the flames; then unfurling the steamer's flag over her bows, called out—"Boys, the old flag floats over her yet!" and sliding down a rope into the water, was soon picked up by the life-boat.

Having taken precautions to provision the boats, he directed them to keep in the vicinity of the burning steamer, as it would naturally attract attention and succor. The passengers were made very comfortable during the long hours they were obliged to wait for some passing vessel; witnessing, in the meantime, the destruction of their steamer. They were at last rejoiced to hear the whistle of an approaching propeller, which proved to be the lower lake propeller *Avon*, Capt. SMITH, who took them on board, and towed the burning wreck to land—a distance of eighteen or twenty miles, where she was scuttled and beached, and now lies in ten feet of water. The passengers and crew were then taken to Port Stanley, about fifty miles. To Capt. SMITH and the people of the *Avon* the grateful acknowledgment of the survivors are due, for the many courtesies and the great assistance rendered in saving the hull and machinery of the boat. The passengers and crew saved lost everything except what they had on their persons. The books were also lost, although they had been carefully put into a bag and placed in the life-boat; yet in handing them on board the *Avon* it was dropped into the lake and sank, rendering it impossible to give an accurate list of those lost.

As far as can be recollected by the survivors, the following is a list of those who perished by the rush into the small boat.

CREW—John Manahan, Second Mate; John Leary, fireman; Alexander McLane, watchman; Patrick Lynch, deck hand, of Canada; Thomas Welch, deck hand, of New-York; Peter Mullen, deck hand, of St. Louis; Michael Powers, deck hand, of New-York; Edward ——; could not get balance of his name.

PASSENGERS—PETER WARNER, German from Carp River, Michigan, and three passengers from Detroit—two of whom were young men, and another man of about 40 years of age.

The passengers speak of THOMAS HAYS, the Chief Engineer of the *Racine*, in the warmest terms. His cool Scotch face gave assurance to the frightened, and the strength of his strong arms was given to the weak.

JOHN MEYERS, first mate, and EDWARD FELLEY, second engineer, acquitted themselves handsomely, and the passengers are loud in praise of all.

The propeller *Racine* was built in Cleveland in the Fall of 1856. It was sold by CHARLES ENSIGN to the Western Transportation Company, after having been thoroughly refitted the Autumn previous. The vessel was in good condition, and rated A 2. It was insured for $25,000 in the Columbia Insurance Company. The cargo, which is said to be a total loss, was as follows: 5,497 bushels corn, consigned to CYRUS CLARKE; 24,361 bushels oats, consigned to A. L. GRIFFEN; 1,000 barrels flour, and over 500 pigs lead.

The Accident to the C. Vanderbilt.

The Troy *Times*, of Tuesday evening, has the following detailed account of the accident to the Hudson River steamer *C. Vanderbilt*:

"About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning the *Vanderbilt* came in collision with a down tow of canal boats, and had a hole stove in her bow. This occurred near the Kinderhook upper light, about eighteen miles below Troy. The morning was exceedingly foggy and smoky, the atmosphere being so thick on the river that it was impossible to observe anything in the river for more than half the length of the boat. In this dense fog the steamer collided with a down tow, sinking two or three canal boats, but fortunately, so far as known, no lives were lost.

Immediately after the occurrence of the accident the steamer was headed for the western shore of the river, and soon run aground in six or seven feet of water. There was considerable excitement on the *Vanderbilt* among the passengers, but it soon subsided, on the assurance that nobody was hurt or likely to be. The *Vanderbilt* had on a good load of passengers and freight. Fortunately the steamer *St. John* came along at the critical moment and took off the passengers, bringing them to Albany. The freight of the *Vanderbilt* is all safe, and it is believed that none of it is injured in consequence of the accident. Mr. SINTSKY, the freight clerk, came up to Albany early this morning and chartered a steamboat to go down and take off the freight, which may be expected here this afternoon.

There were two or three concussions when the collision occurred, which shook up the passengers considerably, but beyond the temporary fright which was occasioned in consequence thereof, there does not seem to have been any very serious results growing out of the accident. It is stated by those who are well posted in such matters that the *Vanderbilt* will be enabled to repair all damage in the course of three or four days, and then to resume her regular trips in the line. We do not learn what depth of water came in her hold. The pumps, immediately after the accident, were set at work, and did good service in reducing the incoming flood. As soon as the freight is taken off, and the leak is stopped, the *Vanderbilt* will go to New-York for the purpose of repairing the damage she has sustained."

PERSONAL.

The New-Haven *Journal* has this paragraph:

FRANCES LOUISE CLAYTON, a female with a very masculine figure-head, came up from New-York on Saturday, and invested one Sabbath in New-Haven. FRANCES has official documents to prove that she has served faithfully as a soldier for twenty-one months. She states that she was born on the ocean, of mixed parents—her father being German and her mother Italian—that she was raised among the Indians and rattlesnakes of the West; that she achieved a husband in due time, and that early in the war said husband enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Heavy Artillery. She also stepped into Government pants and brogans, and served out her three months. After this, husband and wife enlisted in the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, where they served until the battle of Murfreesboro, when he was killed, and she had her right knee shattered by a ball. She states that she had been hit twice before, but the last wound was serious, and her sex was discovered. She was discharged the service with a crippled leg, and will always be forced to use a cane in walking. She stops over in New-Haven to look at things, and says she wouldn't mind relating her experience here, if she had a hall. FRANCES is heavy on tobacco. Plug is her favorite brand, but since she has wandered North, she has had to 'come down to fine cut to be fashionable.'" Mrs. MILLER is as good as any she finds hereabouts."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Aug. 6 says:

"Brig.-Gen. M. F. FORCE, who was wounded in the second battle before Atlanta, reached this city a few days ago. It will be a satisfaction to his many friends to learn that his wound, though serious, is not of the terrible nature first reported. The ball struck him just below the left eye, and passed through, coming out in the right cheek, missing the cavity of the mouth and not affecting the eyes. It would be difficult for a ball to pass through the face and do less damage. The recovery of the General, though he is weak from the loss of blood and has suffered severely, is thought certain, and while he will wear honorable scars, he will not be greatly disfigured. At the time the General was wounded he was giving assistance to his Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. WALKER, who received a ball in the right thigh, breaking the bone. So severe is the Captain's wound, that at one time he was placed on the amputation table for the removal of his limb. But the intention of cutting off the leg was reconsidered, and he is now in a fair way to retain it. He has arrived at his home on Walnut Hills. Capt. WALKER is son of the late Judge TIMOTHY WALKER, of this city."

—The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-streets, Bedford Square, London, England, for week ending 23d July, 1864:

Charles E. Thayer, Boston; John J. Hale, Charles H. Hale, Miss Martha Hale, New-York; E. E. Fairfax, Williamson, Va.; Capt. Stuart Fairfax, Virginia; H. L. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pinchot, Miss Nellie Eve, New-York; Miss A. R. Phelps, Hartford, Conn.; Edward Cushman, Mr. E. C. Cushman, St. Louis, Mo.; William Broad, Indiana; George Baty Blake, James B. Shaw, Boston; J. H. McKim, Baltimore; W. J. Cooper, New-York; F. Guntorn, G. A. Reinwalt, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bare, St. Louis; George A. Clark, J. M. Strong, G. P. Fontain, New-York; Wm. Walton, Charles Hubner, Philadelphia; Edward J. Hunt, G. Martin, California.

—A Russian named PETSOFFSKI, who was a Colonel in the Russian army, recently enlisted in our regular army as a private, and to his surprise, found himself assigned to a company in the Fourteenth Regiment, whose Captain was formerly in the British army, and fell into his hands as a prisoner of war at Sebastopol.

—Judge ALLISON, of Philadelphia, decided the other day that a woman who insists upon leaving her husband, while her husband insists upon her understanding that he shall not follow her, is not entitled to an order from the court compelling her husband to support her.

—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN preached a sermon at Pigeon Cove, Mass., on the national fast day.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—There are at the present time in Germany 165 theatres. Of these 19 are really "court theatres," or theatres supported by reigning princes; 12 town theatres of the first class; 28 theatres of the second class; 39 town theatres of the third class, and 67 strolling companies, 20 of which enjoy a very good reputation and are in a satisfactory financial condition. The number of actors, singers and dancers living in Germany is 6,000, and that of the choristers and officials about 8,000.

—M. ZELGER, a Belgian by birth, died a few days ago near Ghent. He was formerly a member of the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera Company, and a bass vocalist of considerable talent. He possessed a certain rough humor, which found warm acceptance in many operas, particularly in "Fra Diavolo," where his make-up and acting of one of the brigands was an unmistakable piece of art.

—The horses in the Emperor's carriage took fright the other day, and a frightful accident seemed inevitable. They were, however, pulled up at last. The Emperor said to the Princess of Metternich, "We narrowly escaped death." "Your Majesty escaped death—I immortality!" she promptly and wittily replied.

—Drury-lane will reopen under the management of Messrs. FALCONER and CHATTERTON on the 24th of September, when Mr. PHELPS will reappear as *Falstaff*—this time in the second part of "Henry the Fourth." Miss HELEN FAUCIT is engaged, and will appear during the season in a play of SHAKESPEARE's.

—Mr. POOLE, the London tailor, has created a sensation in Berlin by his arrival in that city, and the splendour with which he traveled, having a secretary, private courier, and a master of the chamber. He was bound on a mission to the Crown Prince, it appears, and was obliged to follow him to Kissingen.

—Madame GRISI is about to make a *tournée* in the provinces with Signor MARIO, M. and Madame SAINTON, and other artists. Previous to her departure she will sing in a concert at the Crystal Palace, for Mr. GYE. At the end of the *tournée* she returns to London for a series of concerts at the same place.

—The London *Globe* states that the Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon Sir CHARLES LYELL, the eminent geologist, by the title of Sir CHARLES LYELL, Baronet of Kinnordy, in the County of Forfar.

—Two recent pictures of the well-known CHARLES FEHR—the Belgian painter, who, born without arms, carries the brush in his toes—are very highly spoken of by French critics—one a copy of GREUZE's "Broken Jar," the other a portrait of Mme. VICTORIA LAFONTAINE.

—The harp is about to be introduced into Church of England choirs. Several prelates of authority have considered the point involved most favorably, and musicians are as one as to the solemn and beautiful effect it will have in occasional accompaniment.

—The physicians in Paris have discovered a certain specific for whooping cough. The child is sent to a neighboring gas manufactory to inhale for a few minutes the vapors which arise from the lime used to purify gas; two or three visits effect a radical cure.

—Mr. BOUCICAULT'S romantic drama, "The Streets of London," is to be brought out at the Princess' Theatre, immediately after the departure of Mlle. STELLA COLAS, whose engagement closes on Saturday, the 20th inst.

—The conference of the General Committee of the German Vocal Union (Sangerbund) with the Select Committee for the Second German Vocal Festival will, at the especial desire of the former, be held in Dresden on the 25th and 26th of September next.

—There are now four splendid paintings by the elder HOLBEIN on view in the cathedral at Augsburg, which formerly belonged to the Church of the Abbey of Weingarten, in Swabia. They have been bought by the Bishop of Augsburg for 6,000 florins.

—Notwithstanding all contradictions, it is positively asserted that the music of MEYERBEER to BLAZE DE BURY's "Goethe's Youth" does exist, and that his family have already made arrangements respecting it with the Grand Opera.

—A movement against the punishment of death is assuming extraordinary proportions on the Continent. The petition to the French Senate for the abolition of that punishment is covered by 80,000 signatures.

—In Paris, lately, a little girl, six years of age, was found dead in her bed, poisoned by the carbonic acid gas emitted from flowers (May lilies) which had been placed upon a table in a small chamber in which the victim slept.

—According to a statistical account of the religious belief of the Sovereigns of Europe, out of 43 now reigning, 17 belong to the Lutheran creed, 8 Evangelical, 4 Calvinist, 1 Greek rite, 1 Mussulman, 1 Episcopal and 11 Catholic.

—M. RENAN's *Life of Jesus*, which had been seized at Munich, has been restored to circulation by a decree of the Appeal Court of the Province of Upper Bavaria.

—DENTU & Co., of Paris, have published an extraordinary work by M. J. M. CAYLA, on the subject of the Devil, entitled "Le Diable, sa Grandeur et sa Décadence."

—"Queen Crinoline," the well-known Paris farce, has now found its way into the Vienna Carls-theatre, where it is said to "bring the house down" nightly.

—M. DE LAMARTINE has left Paris for Burgundy, where, it is said, he intends completing a play he has already commenced, to be represented next Winter.

—A. le CHEVALIER has brought out a most important work, of great value to naval and military men, entitled *Encyclopædia Militaire et Maritime*.

—The Civil Court of Angoulême, France, has just been called upon to decide the question whether a priest of the Roman Catholic Church can marry.

—The Emperor has commanded a statue of the late King of Wurtemburg to be executed in marble, and placed in one of the galleries at Versailles.

—Shoes made of Kangaroo skin are advertised in the English papers as the most suitable article ever offered to the public for tender feet.

—The second volume of the "Mystères de la Police," has appeared, under the title of *La Police pendant la Revolution et l'Empire*.

—TECHENER & Co., of Paris, have just published a new edition of the letters of Madame DE SEVIGNE, edited by M. S. SACY.

—HERMANN MEVIUS, one of the most promising of the Dusseldorf young painters, expired suddenly some days ago.

—Miss ADAH ISAACS MENKEN is advertised to appear in London, as *Mazeppa*.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Domestic Items.

—The President of the Sanitary Fair lately held at Baltimore, has forwarded within the last few days $35,000 to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission as the proceeds of the fair. The Treasurer has also lately acknowledged the receipt of $5,000 donated for the same good purpose by two American citizens residing in Japan.

—A number of tourists to the White Mountains have subscribed a purse to pay the expense of effacing an advertisement of a certain kind of "bitters," the proprietor of which has had his card painted upon many prominent objects in the region named.

—Seven thousand cases of soldiers' claims for back pay, bounty, etc., were passed in the Second Comptroller's Office last month. Over forty thousand are now on the book, and the average monthly increase is from five to six thousand.

—The York Mills, Biddeford, are decreasing their help, and stopping part of their works, owing to the scarcity of cotton. As soon as what they now have is used, the mills will stop entirely.

—The fire alarm telegraph system is again being agitated in the Cincinnati Council, with every prospect that the present board will authorize the system to be inaugurated.

—Covington, Ky., and the country around it within a radius of ten miles, has been added to the Northern Department, under command of Maj.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

—Some of the Rhode Island mills have recently begun working "erotin" or flax wool, with good success. They say it is a great deal better than shoddy.

—Mr. EMERY POWERS, of Big Wea, Indiana, has left in the Lafayette *Courier* office a stalk of corn *fourteen feet in length*, with two developed ears of corn.

A Widow's Word to the President.

Correspondence of the Rochester Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

How the following letter came into my possession does not matter. Read it as I have read it on this day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with the assurance that it is a copy of a real letter sent to the President. Read it, bearing in mind that it is a woman's letter, in this time of war and weeping, to a President who never forgets that the hope of the country is in the hearts of the people, rather than in the hands of the diplomatists:

APRIL 18, 1864.

President Lincoln:

HONORED SIR: Can you not in your office of Chief Executive of this nation expedite the payment of the dues of deceased soldiers?

Shall those suffer want, who, having given their all to the country, have thus become widowed and impoverished? Could bounties be paid as soon as application was made and proof furnished, the sufferings of thousands would be alleviated. There are many whom self-respect prevents from calling on Relief Societies, as well as from accepting aid when it is tendered; because if their lawful dues in the way of back-pay, bounty and pension, could be paid them they would be above want.

My husband was a young man of energy and talent, just completing his professional education, and just about entering upon what we hoped would be an honorable career in life, when his country called him; and, with patriotism as true as it was earnest, he buckled on the sword.

He left home bearing the commission of First Lieutenant of Company A, in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers. Having acted as Captain of his company for five months, in the absence of that officer, he was, on the 14th of June, 1863, detailed to command a party who were to go with hand-grenades in advance of the main assaulting force and open the attack on Port Hudson.

The evening before the engagement he thus wrote to me: "I am going into battle trusting in God. I shall use my best endeavor to beat the foe. If I fall it will be in a just cause. Do not, even in your secret heart, ever chide me for having left you; but teach our darling babe to honor my memory—tell her I meant only to do my duty. You must hope on as I always have done, even in the face of sorrow, and God will take care of you."

I think he was heroic. With the morrow his bravery was tested, and it is sweet to me to know that it failed not. A terrific fire from the enemy greeted the assailants, yet the intrepid men marched up to the very mouth of the rebel cannon, throwing their missiles of destruction into the midst of their foes. The commanding General fell, and confusion followed. The grenadiers threw themselves upon the ground safely, but their leader did not flinch. Duty and patriotism nerved him on as he walked backwards and forwards before his prostrate men, waving his sword and shouting to them to rally. That one man standing alone became a sure mark for the enemy; and while yet the cheering words were being uttered, in a moment, like Enoch, he was not, for "God took him."

I had no fortune, no means of support, and was immediately obliged to leave my infant girl in strangers' hands, and begin the career of a teacher of a public school.

I do not imagine that an exception could be made in my favor in reference to the payment of my dues in advance of others; but why should justice move with such laggard footsteps?

Knowing that your heart beats in sympathy with all who suffer in this war, I have dared to write. Pardon the intrusion.

That God may endue you with grace in these perilous times is the earnest prayer of

Respectfully yours.

To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

So tender, so touching, so frank, so womanly, so respectful, so delicate—the latter itself makes apology for me in giving its every word to print. Yet I have a definite purpose in doing so.

First—Many such letters come to Washington; not many so clearly written and elegantly expressed, but very many just as touching, just as plainly indicative of heroic womanhood, just as sharply showing the feeling of the people, that there is fault somewhere in settling soldiers' claims, and a general disposition to charge that fault upon some one of the departments.

Second—The people sometimes seem to forget that Congress makes the laws; while it is simply the business of the President and his Cabinet officers and the men under them, to execute the laws. Eighty clerks are at work upon these claim accounts. Last month they examined and settled about seven thousand cases, and during the month some five thousand new ones came in. There are now over forty thousand remaining on the books, and the clerks are engaged upon those dating in the early part of last Fall. If you say, as all these letters impliedly do, that more clerks should be put upon this branch of business, I answer you that Secretary CHASE asked more than once, more than twice, and more than thrice, for additional clerks in his department, but Congress refused or neglected to provide them. Hence, Justice appears to move with laggard footsteps.

Third—Send the right men to Congress. Send men who mean work, not talk; men who mean help to the war, not hindrance; men who mean to serve the people, not themselves; men who mean true and noble loyalty, not halting and captious disloyalty. Send men who will honor, not dishonor, the name "legislator;" men of pure spirit and morals, not drunkards and semi-libertines; men who stand as exemplars of our best life, not men who are a constant daily and hourly disgrace to our manhood and our womanhood. Make Congress pure, and you make the Government pure. Make Congress considerate toward the people, and you make Government considerate toward the people. This lady whom suffering has baptized, is right in supposing that the President would help her if he could, but he is as powerless as she is.

Fourth—If I had no purpose to ask the people to send men rather than politicians—good, wise, earnest, pure, honest, thoughtful men—to the next Congress; nor purpose to briefly explain why justice moves with such laggard footsteps; I would print the letter to save the name of another hero—Lieut. RANDALL, Company A, One Hundred and Tenth New-York:

"I am going into battle trusting in God. I shall use my best endeavors to beat the foe. If I fall, it will be in a just cause. Do not, even in your secret heart, ever chide me for having left you; but teach our darling babe to honor my memory. Tell her I meant only to do my whole duty. Hope on as I always have, and God will take care of you."

Men of such thought and speech never die. Time and change may hunt them down, may wrestle with them, may overthrow them, may lay them away in nameless graves; but they never die. The great world may seem to forget them, but it does not. Always and forever it keeps them in green and tender memory—and always and forever it exalts them as jewels in its crown. The wife could not speak of herself, and so she only says, "I think he was heroic"—other women, and all men, knew he was. Of course he did not flinch when the emergency came—for he has said, "I shall use my best endeavor to beat the foe." Before the peril, had gone the word; before the word, had gone the spirit of his daily life in camp; and now, before all who knew him, forever goes, as a leader, the man himself. "Walking backward and forward before his prostrate men, waiving his sword, and shouting to them to rally"—through the long and bloody year since that day, over the thousands of miles to the field where he stood, and the little figure of this true soldier leading the forlorn hope rises with the calm and heroic word not alone to his child—"teach her to honor my memory"—but to us all who love the cause for which he fell; not alone to his wife—"hope on, even in the face of sorrow"—but to us all whose hearts are heavy with burdens of pain and longing loss.

SIDNEY.

Mobile.

From the American Cyclopedia.

Mobile, the principal city and only seaport of Alabama, situated on the west side of Mobile River, immediately above its entrance into the bay of the same name, in lat. 30° 41′ 26″ N., lon. 88° 1′ 29″ W.; population in 1850, 20,515; in 1860, about 30,000. The corporate limits extend six miles north and south, and two or three miles west from the river. The thickly inhabited part of the city, however, extends for about a mile along the river, and nearly the same distance back to the westward. The site of the city is a sandy plain, gradually rising as it recedes from the water. The streets are generally regular, well paved and shaded. There are several fine public buildings, among which is a handsome market-house, with rooms for the municipal officers in the upper story. The Custom-house has also accommodations for the Post-office and United States Courts. Among the other noticeable buildings are the theatre, Odd Fellows' and Temperance Halls, Guard-house and tower, and the Barton Academy, occupied by the Public Schools. There are two banks, a savings bank, twenty-three churches, (three Baptist, one Bethel, four Episcopal, eight Methodist, four Presbyterian, and three Roman Catholic, including a fine cathedral, now [1860] nearly completed,) a Jewish synagogue, three orphan asylums, an infirmary conducted by the Sisters of Charity, a city and a marine hospital, several other benevolent institutions, and a literary society with a good library. A medical college was founded in 1859, and has a spacious edifice in course of erection. The suburban villages of Turnerville, Toulminville, Jacksonville, Summerville, Spring Hill, Cottage Hill, &c., near the city, are well supplied with churches and schools. St. Joseph's College, at Spring Hill, and the Academy of the Visitation, (for girls,) in Summerville, are flourishing institutions, under Roman Catholic control. There are many handsome villas and cottages in the suburbs and environs. Mobile is lighted with gas, and supplied with water of unusual purity and excellence, which is brought a little more than five miles, from the foot of Spring Hill. The construction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which is to connect Mobile with Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio River, and is now (1860) approaching completion, promises to give fresh impetus to its trade. The Mobile and great Northern Road, also in active progress, will connect it with Montgomery and the roads leading thence to all parts of the Eastern States. Several city and neighborhood railroads are about to be constructed. Among the industrial establishments are two iron founderies, a resin oil factory, several ship-yards, a dry-dock, and a great number of cotton presses. The exports of cotton from the port of Mobile for a period of five years, each ending Aug. 31, have been as follows: 1855–'6, 680,657; 1856–'7, 495,360; 1857–'8, 515,371; 1858–'9, 681,094; 1859–'60, 789,057; average of the five years, 632,308 bales. The other exports consist only of lumber, turpentine, resin-oil, &c., and are small in comparison with the amount and value of the cotton. The whole value of exports and imports for five years, ending Dec. 31, was as follows:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1855	$16,813,005	$441,529
1856	19,917,384	934,889
1857	21,832,493	563,917
1858	28,553,736	634,626
1859	30,079,711	982,140
Average	$23,419,266	$711,420

The trade of Mobile is much hindered by lack of a sufficient depth of water in its harbor. Vessels drawing more than 8 or 10 feet are obliged to anchor in the bay, at a distance of some 25 miles or more from the city, and receive their cargoes by the aid of steamers that ply between the city and the anchorage. By a recent act of the Alabama Legislature a Board of Commissioners has been created, with authority to take measures for deepening the harbor. The climate of Mobile, although debilitating in Summer to some constitutions, is generally healthful, except for occasional visitations, at irregular intervals, of epidemic yellow fever. The following are the seasons in which these visitations have occurred within a quarter of a century: 1837, 1839, 1843, 1847, 1853 and 1858. The epidemics of 1839 and 1853 were the most fatal. In 1853, between Aug. 1 and Oct. 26, there were 1,256 deaths, of which 1,072 were attributed to yellow fever, being supposed to be equivalent to about one-tenth of the population actually resident and remaining within the city during the epidemic. Mobile, however, enjoys the advantage of having high and healthful hills within a few miles north, west and southwest of the city, which afford permanent or Summer residences. Mobile was the original seat of French colonization in the Southwest, and for many years the capital of the colony of Louisiana. In 1702 LEMOINE DE BIENVILLE, acting under the instructions of his brother IBERVILLE, transferred the principal seat of the colony from Biloxi, where it had been established three years previously, to a point on the River Mobile, supposed to be about 20 miles above the present site of the city, where he established a fort to which he gave the name of St. Louis de la Mobile. At the same time he built a fort and warehouse on Isle Dauphine, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. The settlement at Biloxi was soon afterward broken up. In 1704 there was an arrival of 20 young girls from France, and the next year of 23 others, selected and sent out under the auspices of the Bishop of Quebec, as wives for the colonists, beside a considerable accession of soldiers for the garrison. Many of the original settlers were Canadians, like Iberville and Bienville. In 1705 occurred a severe epidemic—supposed to be the first recorded visitation of yellow fever—by which 35 persons were carried off. The year 1706 is noted for the "petticoat insurrection," which was a threatened rebellion of the females, in consequence of dissatisfaction with the diet of Indian corn to which they were reduced. The colony, meanwhile, frequently suffered from famine, as well as from the attacks of Indians, although relieved by occasional supplies sent from the mother country. In 1711 the settlement was nearly destroyed by a hurricane and flood, in consequence of which it was removed to its present situation. In 1712 the King of France made a grant of the whole colony to ANTOINE CROZAT, a wealthy French merchant, and in the following year BIENVILLE was superseded as Governor by M. DE LA MOTTE CADILLAC. In 1717 CROZAT relinquished his grant to the French Government, and BIENVILLE was reinstated. In 1723 the seat of the Colonial Government was transferred to New-Orleans. In 1763, by the treaty of Paris, Mobile, with all that portion of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi and north of Bayou Iberville, Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, passed into the possession of Great Britain. In 1780 the fort—the name of which had been changed to Fort Condé, and subsequently by the British to Fort Charlotte—was captured by the Spanish Gen. DON GALVEZ, and in 1783 its occupancy was confirmed to Spain by the cession to that Power of all the British possessions on the Gulf of Mexico. On April 13, 1813, the Spanish Commandant, CAYETANO PEREZ, surrendered the fort and town to Gen. WILKINSON, since which time it has continued in possession of the United States. At that period the population, which in 1785 had amounted to 746, was estimated at only 500, (exclusive of the garrison,) half of whom were blacks. In December, 1819, Mobile was incorporated as a city.

Mobile, the name of a river and bay in the southern part of Alabama, derived from a tribe of Indians (the Mauvilians, or Mobilians) who inhabited the adjacent country at the time of its first settlement by Europeans. The River Mobile is formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee. A few miles below this point it divides into two branches, the eastern one of which takes the name of Tensas, the western retaining that of Mobile. Before reuniting, both these streams separate into several other subdivisions, all of which meet in one common embouchure at the head of Mobile Bay. The length of the Mobile River is about 50 miles, and its general direction is south. In the lower part of its course the banks are marshy and alluvial. The Bay of Mobile is about 30 miles in length from north to south, with a general width of 10 or 12 miles, except where it expands, on the southeast, into the subsidiary Bay of Bon Secours, which extends some 8 or 10 miles further to the eastward. The entrance from the Gulf of Mexico, between Mobile Point on the east, and Dauphine Island on the west, is about 3 miles wide, and is commanded by Fort Morgan on Mobile Point, and Fort Gaines (yet unfinished) on Dauphine Island. The bay has another outlet on the southwest through Grant's Pass, north of Dauphine Island, which communicates with Mississippi Sound. Through this channel steamers and other vessels of light draft generally pass when plying between Mobile and New-Orleans. The bar in front of the main entrance of the bay admits of the passage of vessels drawing 21 or 22 feet. The ordinary anchorage for ships is 4 or 5 miles within the entrance of the bay. The whole of the upper portion of the bay is shallow, and is supposed to be gradually filling up with sedimentary deposits from the rivers that flow into it. Measures are now (1860) in progress, however, for the opening of a channel for ships to the City of Mobile. There is a revolving light on Mobile Point; a fixed light on Sand Island, 3 miles south, and immediately in front of the entrance, and another on Choctaw Point, at the head of the bay, a little below the City of Mobile.

Mobile Point, the apex of a long, low, narrow, sandy peninsula, between the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and Bon Secours Bay and Navy Cove on the north. The point is the eastern limit of the entrance into Mobile Bay. It is the site of Fort Morgan, a work constructed at an expense of about $1,250,000. Fort Morgan is built on the site of Fort Bowyer, famous for the repulse of an attack by the British, Sept. 14, 1814. The fort, which was very imperfectly constructed, was commanded by Maj. LAWRENCE, with a garrison of only 130, including men and officers, and 20 pieces of artillery. It was attacked by a squadron of two sloops-of-war and two brigs, assisted by 600 Indians on land, with whom were associated 130 marines from the ships. The attack continued for three hours, when the enemy were repulsed, with the loss of the *Hermes*, Commodore PERCY's flag-ship, which ran aground and was burned, and 232 men killed and wounded. Eight of the garrison were killed. After the battle of New-Orleans Fort Bowyer was again invested by the whole British force, to which LAWRENCE surrendered, Feb. 12, 1815.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

An Advance by Schofield—The Rebels Deceived—The Desired Point Gained.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, Aug. 3.

At 9 o'clock this morning, the distant booming of artillery, on our right, awoke us from the quietude that had existed all the morning, and attracted attention to that portion of the line. Hastening to the extreme right, I found that the artillery firing was caused by SCHOFIELD, who moved round to the right and was taking position upon LOGAN's right, with a view of covering the Macon Railway with his artillery. As he advanced, slight skirmishing took place; but so feeble was the enemy's opposition that he established his line in half an hour, and immediately intrenched, with insignificant loss. The artillery firing extended along the line of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Sixteenth Corps. No skirmishing of importance took place on the right during the afternoon. To-night, SCHOFIELD holds the right, with BAIRD and DAVIS of the Fourteenth Corps, supporting. WARD's division, for some days on the right, moved this morning, and took position with the other divisions of the Twentieth, on the centre.

From 12 until 4 the artillery and skirmishers on both sides were exceedingly silent, but at 4 P. M. four or five guns woke the forest on the left, six miles distant. Hastening to the left, I arrived just in time to witness a demonstration on the Fourth Corps, Gen. STANLEY, who, with WOOD's and GROSS's divisions, and WAGNER's and BRADLEY's brigades of NEWTON's division were throwing forward a strong skirmish line to create a diversion in favor of the right, and give the enemy the impression that we seriously contemplated an assault upon his right. The skirmishers of each brigade were strengthened by the addition of one regiment. At 5 o'clock the whole line advanced with yells and cheers, under a terrific cannonading from the rebel forts, four in number, which fired with great rapidity, but far in the rear of the skirmishers upon the main line, who, in their works, laughed at the shower of iron and lead that fell harmlessly among them. GROSS met but slight opposition, and pushed forward several hundred yards with HAZEN, of WOOD's division, who received only a few shots, and carried the rebel pits. KNEFFLER and GIBSON carried positions that were inferior for defence to those already possessed, and, as they encountered strong resistance, they did not pursue that advantage. WOOD lost about fifteen men, slightly wounded, including Capt. NIPPER, Eighth Kansas, and five men killed. He captured about thirty prisoners.

WAGNER carried the rebel pits in front of a powerful rebel star fort, and advanced to within 100 yards of it, which he held until WOOD fell back, when he retired his left and retains 100 yards of ground on his right, where he connects with BRADLEY, who advanced his right about 400 yards and his left 100. BRADLEY met with considerable opposition, but the most obstinate resistance was in front of WAGNER, GIBSON and KNEFFLER, who were met by a cross-fire of artillery and a rebel line of battle. All the troops behaved splendidly, and advanced so boldly that the enemy supposed the assaults to be an attack to carry his works, and consequently put forth strenuous efforts to resist it. NEWTON and STANLEY captured a number of prisoners. To-night the line is geographically advanced at some points, and at the hour I write (9 P. M.) only an occasional musket is heard. This demonstration, attended by very very small loss (probably forty will cover it,) demonstrated the fact previously credited, that the enemy's works are covered by a very thin line of raw conscripts, with a few veterans as skirmishers. Had we seriously attacked it, the works could have been carried with slight loss, and the enemy, flanked, compelled to evacuate. Such, however, was not SHERMAN's programme. He is in no hurry to quarter upon the good folk of the "Gate City," so long as there is a chance to get in the rear of HOOD, and cut him off, or, by harassing the erratic fellow, provoke another attack, which is sure to leave him nothing but the feathers of his bloodthirsty minions, whose numbers are daily growing smaller and beautifully less. HOOD is a stubborn old stick, in whose nature the mule nature predominates, and he will not give up while a door is open for him to get out. We expect warm work to-morrow. We have massed very heavily on the rebel line of retreat, and the troops have become so impatient to enter Atlanta and have an end of the row for the present, that it will be dangerous to restrain them. Should the enemy not evacuate after to-night's demonstration look out for a crash to-morrow or the following day.

I append the casualties of yesterday.

RETURN OF M'COOK.

Gen. ED. MCCOOK, who was reported as defeated and captured, has just arrived in with twelve hundred men, having scattered the rebel cavalry to the four winds, and cut his way gallantly through the solid lines of rebel infantry that confronted him. All your readers will be delighted to hear that Col. HARRISON, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, is not dead, but pained to learn that he is missing and probably a prisoner. The object of the expedition has been accomplished. One hundred loaded cars were burned besides the destruction of the road and wagon train.

STONEMAN'S RAID.

Gen. MCCOOK brings in an *Appeal* of the 2d, which has rebel intelligence of STONEMAN's raid on their rear. The rebels are fearfully nervous over the raider's movements, who, the *Appeal* says, has threatened Macon and disappeared somewhere, after laying everything waste behind him. Nobody knows where he is destined or at what point to intercept him. In this line, however, STONEMAN's objective point is well known, and should he reach it and accomplish his object, he will have performed the most daring feat of the war and reaped a rich harvest of fresh laurels as a cavalry commander. The same paper announces that STONEMAN has burned the bridge over the Coney River on the Macon and Augusta Road, thus entirely severing communication with the East.

Heavy Picket Firing—Shelling the City—Trying to Force the Enemy to Attack.

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, Thursday, Aug. 4.

During the entire night and until daylight this morning heavy picket firing was carried on in front of NEWTON, WILLIAMS and the Sixteenth Corps, caused by the advance of our picket line last evening. SUITERMASTER, of the Eleventh Indiana Battery, gave the city a warm cannonading by his 20-pounders, which deposited their shells in the heart of the modern Sodom. One shell every five minutes could be heard tearing through the woods and houses in the outskirts of the city. The demonstration yesterday on the left, to draw off the enemy from his left, was not very successful, for the enemy to-day were moving to our right.

Early this morning PALMER received orders to attack the enemy's left on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, with the view of discovering his strength, and, if possible, reaching the railroad. Demonstrations were to be made by BLAIR, LOGAN, DODGE and SCHOFIELD to cover the assault.

The morning was spent in making dispositions of the troops, and at two o'clock DAVIS' division, under Brig.-Gen. MORGAN, was withdrawn from the rear of SCHOFIELD's left, to cover BAIRD's flank, while the latter made the assault, supported on his left by JOHNSON, with CARLIN's and KING's brigades. MORGAN, with DILLWORTH's brigade in advance, moved up an open field on BAIRD's right, and while advancing to take position, with DILLWORTH's skirmishers thrown forward, an aid from Gen. PALMER rode up, and ordered the division to countermarch, and take position in the trenches with JOHNSON. The cause assigned for this change of programme was that the enemy, not knowing our intended attack, was preparing to inaugurate one upon us. MORGAN at once retired, and took the position assigned him. Soon after HOWARD made demonstrations with the Army of the Tennessee, with artillery and skirmishers, who made a brilliant dash forward, and wrested from the enemy his line of rifle pits. SCHOFIELD, with his artillery, raised quite a dust about the city and the suburbs known as White Hall. Slight skirmishing ensued, but the enemy failed to make an attack. The demonstration of our troops was successful in developing the fact the enemy had massed on our right with artillery and infantry, and were prepared to contest the possession of the railroad. COX, HASKELL, SCHOFIELD, and other General officers, with their staffs, rode up and down the line, vigilantly awaiting the first evidences of the oncoming rebel column, determined to fall upon it and crush it beyond hope; but they were disappointed, and forced to be content with the possession of advanced positions and the capture of a number of prisoners. The enemy have either removed their artillery from the front of the city proper, or are meditating some new scheme, as not a shell has been given in return for the visitors sent them from our lines.

The city is now almost entirely evacuated, and scarcely a family remains. The majority have gone South, but a number are lurking about in a safe distance in the rear, awaiting the occupation of the city by our forces to return. Deserters report the houses much shattered by our shells.

LATER, 10 P. M.

A sharp skirmish is progressing on the extreme right, about eight miles distant, and a warm artillery duel is on the boards. There, now, is the distant roll of the 20-pounders, which fire rapidly and regularly. It may be that long-expected rebel attack, or it may be caused by a Federal picket venturing out too far and creating a scare among the nervous Johnnys.

Atlanta not Evacuated—Details of McCook's Raid—A Brilliant Charge Through Rebel Infantry—Tidings from Stoneman—Garrard's Raid into Covington, Ga.—Complete Success of the Expedition.

WITHIN TWO MILES OF ATLANTA, GA., August 5, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The enemy has not yet evacuated Atlanta, though some such movement has been looked upon as probable, for the last ten days. Our army has shifted from the east and north of Atlanta to the west, the extreme left covering the city on the north, while the extreme right now is southwest of the city, running parallel with the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, and near enough, were the country favorable, to command it with artillery. An extension of our right, until it reaches the only line of railroad left Atlanta, and that running south, seems to be in progress. The enemy, however, prolong their lines in the same direction, and fortify themselves in one or two parallels, just west of the railroad. When the Twenty-third Corps, a night or two ago, was shifted from the north of Atlanta to our extreme right, the enemy made a corresponding movement, leaving enough men in the intrenchments north of the city to hold them, as was developed by the demonstration of the Fourth Corps last evening. The works of the enemy completely environ the city, and are very strong; too strong to be carried by assault. The question of getting into Atlanta seems to depend upon our ability to cut their remaining line of communication, which we are not at all unlikely to do at any moment. HOOD will probably be compelled to withdraw sooner or later, (experience renders one conservative when penning a prophesy,) on account of what his men term "another cowardly flanking movement."

HOOD is making good use of his militia reserves. Every man in Georgia, capable of bearing arms, is arrayed against us, and, behind fortifications, they are, of course, formidable. Four or five weeks of such campaigning as we have down here will turn militia into veterans, and render them as indifferent to the viperish whisk of a bullet, as those who have been listening to it for the last three years. HOOD's regular troops have, undoubtedly, suffered very heavily in the late battles, and his tactics are to preserve them, now that he has (to repeat the growl of a rebel picket in reply to a question of one of our skirmishers, as to how many men they had left) "not more than enough for two more killings." Rebel veterans, of course, are posted on the skirmish lines, but the trenches are held by militia, while the regular troops are distributed in the rear as reserves, from whence they are speedily thrown forward, in case of an assault. It is presumed by those who should know, that the number of militia in HOOD's army fully equals his old, regularly-organized troops. Were it not for them, he could not confront us another day; but, if he retreats to the east, toward Augusta, or the southeast, toward Savannah or Macon, the only directions open to him, they must prove a cumbersome element, and one that will enhance the perils and discouragements of such a movement.

We are within about two miles of the city. The road that runs in front of the tent in which I am writing enters the main street of Atlanta just that far distant. Save on our extreme left, however, we can see nothing of Atlanta, for the intervening forests and broken country. Being so near one of the largest cities in the South, we might reasonably expect to emerge from the primitive forests, which have been our habitations for so many weeks. But neither villas nor gardens, country seats nor pleasant drives are encountered. Dirt roads, an occasional log-house and unshorn old forests are alone what we see two miles from the famous Gate City.

THE RAID OF M'COOK.

Gen. ED. MCCOOK, as you already know, has reached Marietta with a large portion of his command, having forced a passage of the Chattahoochee through a greatly superior force which had cut off his retreat in all directions. Every statement goes to corroborate the fact that he fought the enemy with unusual desperation, and cut his way through them by a grand charge in solid column, which deserves to rank with the most brilliant cavalry exploits of the war. In doing so, he was compelled to abandon over five hundred rebel prisoners of war, including seventy-two commissioned officers, from Colonels down; also to abandon two guns, which were, however, previously spiked, and the carriages broken to pieces. After crossing Chattahoochee, he made his way in excellent order to Rome, then changed direction to the east, toward Marietta.

Out of 2,600 men who accompanied him, about 1,500 have returned. Many stragglers would undoubtedly turn up, as all men who became dismounted as the raid progressed were apportioned into squads, placed in charge of a non-commissioned officer, and told to make their way into our lines as best they could. I do not believe, however, that MCCOOK's loss will fall below 1,000 killed, wounded and missing—and a large proportion of them killed and wounded. It is not safe to say, however, that the casualties of the enemy are equally large. Our troops were pushed to the wall, and fought with the desperation that always nerves brave men in a strait. As a type of the fighting, it is officially reported that the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, armed with Spencer rifles, expended over 60,000 rounds of ammunition in the engagements about Newnan Station, and were compelled to retire from the field when not another cartridge was left in the command. The fighting about Newnan was a series of charges and counter-charges, in which the advantages alternated, our troops fighting on all sides, and endeavoring to find a point where egress might be obtained. Finally, they surged through the circumvallating enemy in massed columns, fighting on both flanks.

The body that came in, are recuperating a short distance in the rear, and they display many trophies of their dangerous and terribly fatiguing journey, in the shape of blooded stock, fine saddles and articles of *bijouterie*, which latter will not add to their military efficiency, but were, perhaps, too tempting to be left in the Confederacy. All of the returned raiders agree in saying that for hard fighting and over-taxing human endurance, this expedition turned all former raids into a jest.

The forces of STONEMAN and MCCOOK were to form a junction on the Macon Railroad, twenty-nine miles south of Atlanta. MCCOOK was there destroying the track at the appointed time, but STONEMAN encountered such determined opposition, that he was compelled to move in another direction.

In one thing the enemy has nicely deceived us. The quietness of his cavalry for so long a season, and the fact that our troops have forced them back on nearly all occasions where they came upon each other, led us to believe that that arm of their service was in a very "discouraged" condition. The raiders, however, found the rebel cavalry fresh, and their animals in splendid trim. They have been lying on their oars for our raiding parties, knowing that their present vulnerable position renders expeditions into their territory very alluring. Their team mules are fat and round. The officers captured were even Beau Brummellish in their attire, and had Saratoga trunks, well filled. Many of them, however, (I hope the adverb gives no offence,) were Quarter-Masters, and possibly dressed a little finer than the rough-looking customers who bare their rusty shirt-fronts to the demnation bullets.

Altogether, MCCOOK's raid was a great success. If he lost men, so did the enemy, and the damage to their communications and transportation cannot easily be repaired. It is sad to think that so many of our bravest officers have fallen into the enemy's hands, but they made their marks before they were captured. If the enemy will count up what he gained by getting MCCOOK just where he wanted, he will probably be astonished to find himself in possession of a very unflattering balance sheet.

REPORTED DISASTER TO STONEMAN.

Col. ADAMS, Commanding a brigade under STONEMAN, arrived at Marietta yesterday, with about seven hundred men. He states that it is quite probable, that after cutting the Macon Railroad in several places, and capturing the town itself, STONEMAN was finally overtaken by the enemy, and was in a tight place. Heavy fighting was progressing, and STONEMAN was entirely surrounded when Col. ADAMS succeeded in cutting his way through, and making good his escape by a long detour through Milledgeville, doing much damage as he progressed. This is the *first* report, and will, doubtless, be modified by those that follow.

THE RAID INTO COVINGTON, GA.

In the hurry of events in this department, but little mention has been made of the important and highly successful raid into Covington, Ga., a pretty town of 2,000 inhabitants, and a station on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, situated forty-one miles east of Atlanta. As our army, on the 20th, having effected a crossing of Peachtree Creek, was about to change its position from the north and east of Atlanta to the west and southwest of the city, the destruction of the Augusta Railroad, some distance east of Atlanta, became desirable. About ten miles were thoroughly destroyed at the point where the left of our army then rested, but the gap thus made could be bridged over by marching or wagoning, and trains could run to either end of the dismantled interval.

On the 21st ult., Gen. GARRARD's fine division of cavalry left the vicinity of Decatur, just east of Atlanta, with instructions to strike the Augusta road at Covington, or near there. It marched due north a few miles, but turned southeast during the night, moved so rapidly that the next morning they were nearer Covington than the body of the enemy's cavalry stationed behind Stone Mountain to prevent just such incursions. Doubtless, finding that GARRARD would certainly reach Covington, they did not attempt to intercept him, and, on Friday, the 22d ult., about 1 P. M., the town was surprised and occupied by our troops. Two of our advance guard who dashed into the town recklessly a half hour before the main body arrived, were shot down in the streets, which was the only loss on the expedition.

The inhabitants were dreadfully alarmed, but no violence was offered them or private property. The Confederate Government seems to have selected this town as a large hospital depot, several large buildings for that purpose being in course of erection, and one large one already finished and occupied by sick and wounded rebel soldiers, under charge of five or six Surgeons, whose excessive politeness to the raiders, in the dispensation of vivacious fluids, would have done credit to the leading artists behind a metropolitan bar.

Several regiments were immediately deployed along the railroad, and in a few hours about six miles were thoroughly destroyed. A force pushed out to Social Circle Station, ten miles further east, where an important bridge over Yellow River was committed to the flames. All Government property found in Covington, among which was a large quantity of new carpenter's tools, fresh from the neutral shelves of British dealers, was destroyed. In the evening, the raiders having fully accomplished their purpose, took up the line of march for return, bringing off two hundred prisoners and several hundred horses and mules. The column returned to our lines on Sunday, without loss or molestation. Two thousand bales of cotton were also destroyed at Covington.

RUMORS OF HOOD'S REMOVAL.

Rumors that HOOD had been removed, and JOHNSTON replaced in command of the rebel army in our front, were prevalent a day or two since. Nothing confirming the report has been received.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 13, 1864.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '67......	122	500	Quick. M. Co......	80¼
5,000	U.S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅜	206	do.........s30	80⅛
23,000	do............	107	200	do.........b10	80¼
10,000	U.S. 6s, '81...R.	107	200	do..........b5	80¼
5,000	U.S. 6s, '68..C.	120	200	do........s30	80
500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	108⅞	800	Mar. Min. Co......	42
46,000	do............	109	300	do............	41¾
4,500	do.........b3	109	500	do............	41½
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		400	do.........b30	42¼
	Water Loan...	116⅜	100	do.........b20	42
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		200	do.........b10	41¾
	Oct & Apl....	108⅛	1000	Atlantic M.S.Co..	192
4,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.C..	94⅞	100	do............	193
25,000	do............	95	100	N.Y. Cen. R......	131
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '81	114	250	Erie Railway.....	112⅝
30,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	100	Erie R. Pref...b10	110⅛
5,000	Erie 3d M. B....	130½	100	Hud. Riv. R......	131⅛
1,000	M.C. 8s Co. 1st M.		100	do.........b10	131¼
	Sk. Fd. B......	140	500	do............	131⅜
2,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	116	100	do.........b15	132½
5,000	Alton & T.H. 2d		400	Reading R........	136
	M. Pref.......	93	300	do............	136⅛
1,000	do............	92	20	Sixth-Av. R......	115
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	114¼	100	Mich. Cen. R......	138¼
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L.G.	68	100	M.S. & N.I.R...	91⅜
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	114	100	M.S. & N.I.G...	142
4,500	Amer. Gold.....	255¾	100	do............	142½
80	Mechanics' Bk....	110	400	Clev. & Pitts. R...	112⅞
15	Bank of Comr'ce.	106⅜	100	do.........b10	113
20	B'k Commonw'lth.	104	100	Chi. & N.W......	57
50	Canton Co.......	37⅛	100	do.........b10	57
100	do............	37	50	do............	56⅞
50	Del. & H.C. Co....	208	100	P., F. W. & C.....	115¼
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	61	100	do.........b10	115½
100	do............	[illegible]	200	do............	115¼
200	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	[illegible]	100	do.........s10	115⅝
200	Chic. & R.I.R...	113¾	50	Alt. & T.H. Pref..	78
100	do.........b30	114	50	H. & St. J.R.....	40
32	M.&Pdu.C.1stPr.	130			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold.....	255	100	M.S. & N.I.R...c	91¾
10,000	do.........s3	254½	10,000	O. & M. Cer...s3	51⅜
5,000	do............	254⅝	10,000	do............	51¼
700	Erie Railway.....	112¾	10,000	do.........b10	51⅜
200	do.........s3	112⅞	200	Chi. & Mil. R...b3	77⅛
200	do.........c	112⅞	100	do.........b5	77⅜
100	do.........s6	112¾	200	do............	77⅜
100	Hudson Riv. R...	132¼	50	Atl. M.S. Co.....	192
2000	do.........s30	133	300	do............	109⅞
700	Reading R......	136¼	200	do.........b3	193
600	do.........b3	136⅛	50	Quick. M. Co.....	80½
100	Ill. Cen. R.....b3	129⅜	200	Cumb. Coal Co.....	61
100	Chi. & R. Isl.....c	113⅞	200	Mariposa M. Co.s3	41¾
100	do.........s3	113¾	800	do............	41¾
100	do.........b3	113⅞	1200	do............	41¾
100	P., F. W. & C...b3	115⅜	100	do.........s3	41⅝
100	do.........c	115⅝	100	do.........b10	42
100	do............	115⅜			

SATURDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Wall and William street Markets were unusually dull this forenoon, and as customary on Saturday in the Summer months, there was no second meeting of the Stock Exchange, and little or no business after 2 o'clock. Money in easy supply to the Brokers, but not much borrowing. The United States 6 ₩ cents of 1881 rose to 107 ₩ cent., while the 5-20s fell off from 109⅜ to 109 ₩ cent. The Railways were fairly supported in prices, but there was no appearance of buoyancy in this department of the Stock list. Among the Miscellaneous Shares there was a renewed disposition to press sales of Mariposa, while the new Steamship Shares advanced 3 ₩ cent.

At 2 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Friday afternoon. The price of Gold ranged 255½@255¾ ₩ cent., about the closing figure of Friday. The exports of the day were $133,682, including for the whole week. $341,883.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U.S. 6s, 1881....	106⅝	107	Mich. Central...	139	138⅞
U.S. 5-20's......	109⅜	109	Mich. Southern..	91⅞	91⅜
N.Y. Central.....	131	131	Illinois Cen.....	129⅞	129⅜
Erie.............	112⅝	112⅞	Pittsburgh......	113	113⅞
Erie Preferred...	110½	110	Fort Wayne......	115⅛	115⅝
Hudson...........	132¾	132	Rock Island.....	113⅞	113⅞
Canton...........	36	36⅛	Reading.........	136	136⅛
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver.....	80	80½
Toledo...........	132	132	Cum'land Coal...	61	61
Northwest........	57	57⅛	Mariposa........	42⅜	42⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	51	51⅜	N. West Pref....	90⅞	90⅝

The First National Bank reports $550,000 subscriptions to the new 7-30 ₩ cent Loan during the week. It is understood from Washington that the new Notes will be ready for delivery in a few days.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	120	American Exchange	116½
Mechanics'........	110	Bank of N. Amer...	100
America...........	132	Metropolitan......	115½
Tradesmens'.......	113	Continental.......	101
Merchants' Ex.....	98	Commonwealth......	104
Commerce..........	106½	Import. & Traders'	101
Merchants'........	109	Park..............	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s......	118	Chi. & N.W. Int. B'ds	103½
N.Y. Cen. '87.....	116	Chi. & N.W. 1sts...	103½
N.Y. Cen. 7s '87...	130	Chi. & N.W. 2ds....	105
N.Y. Cen. convt....	132	Lac. & W. bonds....	111
Erie 2ds. '83......	130½	Del., L. & W. 1sts..	118
Erie 5ths. '88.....	120	Del. L. & W. 2ds....	123
Buff.N.Y.&E. 1sts..	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts....	102½
Hud. R. 1sts '69...	115½	Tol. & Wab. Ext.....	102½
Hud. R. 2ds. S.F. '85	130	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	88
Hud. R. Bonds......	100½	Mil. & P. du Ch.....	111
Harlem 3ds. '68....	105	Gal. & Chi. extended	125
Mich. C. '69 & '73.	131	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.....	110
Chi. B. & Quincy...	132½	Chi. & R. I. 1sts...	113
Mich. S. 2ds.......	105	Chi. & Tol. S. F....	115
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	123
Ill. Central.......	133½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	114½
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	92	Miss. & Mo. L. G....	67
Al. & T. H. 2d In..	85	Chi. & Alt 1sts.....	114½
Chi. & N. W. S. F..	110	Atlantic & G. W.....	105

The first week's earnings on some of the Western Roads in August compare as follows with same week last season:

	Aug. 1 to 8, 1864.	Aug. 1 to 8, 1863.
Michigan Central........	$63,415	$37,234
Michigan Southern.......	66,000	39,782
Northwest...............	88,340	56,153
Chicago and Alton.......	53,857	37,889

The stock of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been placed on the list of the New-York Stock Exchange.

The comparative earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad for the month of July were as follows:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers..............	$25,450	$33,110
Freight.................	22,541	36,153
Miscellaneous...........	1,618	2,029
Total...................	$49,609	$71,301
Increase................		21,692

The receipts for Customs to-day were $245,000.

Of the Coal Trade of the week the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Aug. 13, says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R....	74,217	2,046,217	1,956,210	90,007
Schuyl. Nav...	31,884	515,774	406,335	109,437
Lehigh Nav...	24,211	366,307	346,642	19,675
Lehigh V.R....	27,618	902,990	796,963	106,027
Del. and Lack.	23,971	773,697	707,681	66,015
Del. and Hud..	25,262	444,996	374,334	70,662
Penn. Coal....	24,968	440,850	297,796	143,850
Shamokin.....	6,310	166,142	149,542	16,601
Broad Top.....	8,280	238,756	138,294	50,462
Lykens Val....	5,185	83,553	59,342	24,211
Trevorton.....	2,218	43,150	33,507	9,643
Total........	254,224	6,002,439	5,316,647	706,590

The supply of coal continues large, but would be much heavier if transportation were equal to the production. The demand and price of coal was such as to infuse the utmost energy at the mines, and the carrying companies abate nothing in effort to swell their tonnage to the largest possible portions with limited means. High tolls are influencing them as much as high prices of coal stimulate production. Everything in the shape of a car and every description of motive power that can be made available is pressed into the service. The trade is unusually spirited. In this connection we may mention the fact that the American Government has consented to permit anthracite coal to be exported from the United States into Canada, on the condition that the Canadian Government would forbid its exportation from Canada. A Cabinet Council was therefore held at Quebec on Thursday, and a proclamation issued forbidding the exportation of anthracite coal from the Province. That description of coal can, therefore, now be imported into Canada."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A party of refugees and deserters, not the most trustworthy sources of information, arrived yesterday at Washington, and report that heavy reinforcements have been sent to Gen. EARLY from Richmond. They also bring a report of a serious state of disaffection, amounting almost to mutiny, among portions of the rebel troops, who are said to be restrained with difficulty from deserting and returning home. It would be pleasant to believe these stories.

There is no intelligence of importance from either GRANT or SHERMAN.

The Richmond *Examiner* mentions a report that Gen. SAM JONES, in command at Charleston, has placed a large number of newly arrived Federal officers under the fire of Gen. FOSTER'S guns, since the recent exchange. This is certainly quite in accordance with the usual practice of the rebel authorities, who stick at no deception to gratify their fiendish thirst for revenge. Of course, as soon as the fact of their renewal of that barbarous practice is established, the Government will be compelled to retaliate in kind; and should the result be the same in the second case, it may prove to be at last a very simple and expeditious method of securing the exchange of all the Federal officers now held by the rebels.

The *Tallahassee*, the new rebel pirate, is busy at her work of destruction off the coast. The Confederate officer in command of her reports that she ran the blockade at Wilmington about a fortnight since, and had burned several vessels before falling in with those already reported as captured and destroyed. The pilot-boat *James Fund* has been made a tender to the pirate, which is also said to be attended by a Nova Scotia bark.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Northern Light* from Aspinwall, we have dates from Panama to the 5th inst. The intelligence from the South American Republics, shows an increasing determination of the people to resist the unjust demands of Spain. Among the passengers by the *Northern Light* is Mr. SALGAR, Minister from the United States of Columbia to the United States of America.

The Springfield *Republican* relates the following: A person, appearing to be about 16 years old, and professing to be an orphan, named HENRY E. GOODWIN, who was trying to get money to prepare for College, obtained work at the Briggs Iron-Works, in Lanesboro', Mass., several days ago, and by his intelligent and modest manner, won the esteem of his employers. On Friday of last week he was taken ill, and went to his room, in the attic of MUNSON'S Hotel, where he remained until the next morning, when he went down, though evidently quite sick, and asked that a bowl of gruel might be sent to him. He then returned, and remained again all day, getting no gruel and no one going to him. At night he again crawled down stairs, and said that he was very much worse. Mr. MUNSON then sent word to the selectmen that they must take care of him. They did so, but on Monday a physician pronounced his case hopeless. While insensible, the doctor made an examination of his bowels, and discovered that his patient was a woman, not having suspected the fact before, although her voice and small feet and hands had attracted his attention. During the night she continued insensible or deranged, and died on Tuesday morning. From letters found among her effects, she appears to have been the wife of LEEMAN UNDERHILL, a soldier in Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, lately stationed at Fort Jackson, near New-Orleans. The supposition is that she assumed her disguise to obtain money to support her children, and died from over-exertion for those she loved. Her conduct throughout has been beyond reproach. A fine bowie knife, ground very sharp, was found among her effects, and was, doubtless, intended for defence against insult. She had worked at farming in Dalton and Pittsfield within a few months, but could not retain her situation as it was too hard work for her.

Says the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the 12th: "We heard yesterday a very good joke on Gen. HUNTER and staff, which, though it occurred some time ago, has never appeared in print. When the General was moving from Parkersburgh to Cumberland via Clarksburgh, it was decided by the military authorities at the latter place to fire a salute upon the arrival of the train. The guns were brought out, and when the whistle was heard the firing commenced. Instantly the lights were put out and every man upon the train dropped flat upon the floor of the cars, supposing the train was being fired upon by the rebels. The alarm which was felt for a time was soon turned into merriment when the facts were made known."

The Light-house Board has issued a notice that the new light-house at Cape Charles, north side of entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Virginia, having been completed, a light will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of the 7th of September next, and every day thereafter, from sunset to sunrise.

Substitutes are now worth $1,000 a head at Concord, N. H., and are in most cases such as will prove a curse to our army. The towns pay no attention to the law limiting the amount of bounty, some of them continuing to pay the large sums they offered before the act passed, and others evading the law.

The State which originated the Liquor Law has relapsed as much from it as the other States that adopted it. A correspondent in Maine writes: "The Maine Law is a dead letter—just as dead as a door nail. You can get any sort of liquor you want at public houses as readily and as easily as if the Maine Law were never enacted, and no one dares to prevent it."

A Wisconsin Lieutenant in the army writes "to eight young ladies, residing in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan," to caution them against answering advertisements under the head "Wanted, correspondence, for mutual cultivation." All answers to such invitations are laughed at and subjected to the jeers of officers and soldiers. He says: "I know of one young lady who is the laughing stock of a whole regiment, and many of them are or were friends and neighbors of hers, not two years ago. Her fair name and character are blighted, and one who has counted on her being something more than a friend to him in the future, has cast her aside, and her letters of truth to him, are unanswered, or returned unopened. Ladies, good bye. Learn from this to do better. Write to your own and tried soldier friends and relatives, and none other."

The Chinese in California are slow to embrace the Christian religion. Sabbath Schools have been formed in San Francisco, but the attendance is very small. To induce a large number of Celestials to attend, the magic lantern and some other apparatus have been brought in as auxiliary aids. These have been used in endeavoring to give profitable as well as entertaining instruction.

A spirited, patriotic lady in Michigan, who has lost one son by rebel bullets, and has another in the army, said, on reading that the assumption of the rebel war debt was one of the conditions of peace, that she never would pay a cent of it, but would die in defence of her property before it should contribute to so vile a tax.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday, at uniform prices. Wheat and Oats were heavy and drooping. Corn, Whisky and New Mess Pork attracted more attention, and were on the advance. A fair inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Sugars, Tallow, Wool, Hides and Tobacco. The Freight market was inactive, owing in part to the high claims of ship-owners. There are 576 vessels of all classes in port.

The Mexican Empire and Recognition.

Viewed in the light of the fact that Gen. URAGA has formally given in his adhesion to the cause of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, and of the cotemporaneous report that a large portion of the French military force is being withdrawn from Mexico, Lord PALMERSTON'S words at the close of Parliament on the question of recognizing the new Government have a bitterly tantalizing meaning. Even the conservative tone of the British Minister, wherein he deprecates the necessity which has compelled the leading European Powers even to entertain the question of recognition, becomes more stinging in view of accomplished facts than if the speech had been one of exultation over the downfall of the republic.

No one can be deceived as to the double application which Lord PALMERSTON wished his explanation to bear. In hesitating to recognize the new order of things in Mexico, or rather in emphasizing, as he did, the necessity imposed upon the Queen's Government of first assuring itself of the stability of the Government which has taken the place of the Republic at the capital, and in a portion of the outlying territory, Lord PALMERSTON aimed at conveying the intimation that the rule by which he was guided was one general, more than special, in its bearings—a rule, in short, as applicable to revolted States as to conquered Provinces. With this double priming, a fair hit, it must be admitted, was made by the astute leader of the British Commons. A pointed intimation was conveyed to France that a premature recognition of the Austrian Archduke might establish precedents whose application to other disordered communities on the American Continent might involve an international war. A hasty recognition of an imported Austrian Prince as Emperor of Mexico, beside being a premium offered for similar enterprises elsewhere, would furnish both the Emperor of France and the rebel agents, who evidently share his confidence, with one of the most powerful arguments in favor of a more formal recognition of DAVIS' dominion over a portion of the South. There is no plea of equity or of right that can now be urged in behalf of the Prince MAXIMILIAN'S claims to the throne of Mexico, that might not be urged by the active sympathizers with rebellion for DAVIS' right of possession in a portion of certain States of the Union. The mere fact that the Austrian Prince has apparently a firmer hold on the throat of his subjects than the chief of the Confederacy has on his; or rather the fact that DAVIS' reign is contested by the whole power of the Government of the United States, while that of MAXIMILIAN is, for the moment at least, only contested by disjointed and ill-conditioned bands of republicans, would be held not to alter the principle that, *de jure*, the two potentates ought to occupy, at least for the time, the same position in the eyes of independent nations.

The cautious, and at the same time liberal, view of the Mexican situation put forward by Lord PALMERSTON, has the entire commendation of the better section of the London press; and it would be impossible to express a juster opinion as to the relation which a neutral power should occupy in regard to the Franco-Mexican revolutionary project, than that which is given in the latest number of the London *Star*. That journal says:

"The version which the Premier gives of the policy of Government materially differs from that set forth by the Under Secretary, and indicates a caution which is much more desirable than a policy of precipitation. The substantial difference between the two answers will probably cause some speculation as to which more correctly indicates the actual position of the Government, or whether there has been any change of Cabinet policy since the date of Mr. LAYARD'S information. We do not care to speculate upon a subject so little likely to lead to a satisfactory result, but, accepting the words of the Premier in their legitimate acceptation, we are glad to believe that there will be no unseemly haste in the important act of recognition, such as might leave an impression that we regarded as a trifling peccadillo the blood shed in Mexico to compel Mexicans to submit to French dictation, or that might place us in an undignified position should the French version of the Aztec Empire not reach beyond the preliminary stages. There is no room for dispute that the portion of Mexico held by the French troops which constitute the pillars of the new empire, is not much more than 100,000 out of 1,000,000 square miles of territory. No doubt they have mastered some of the best military positions, and their occupation of the Capital is most significant; but the fact cannot be overlooked that the late ruler, JUAREZ, is still at the head of considerable forces,—is recognized as the undoubted chief of the Mexicans themselves, and also by the United States, which has a more direct interest in the question of Mexican Government than we can pretend to possess. That JUAREZ represented the best of the Mexican parties—the party opposed to ecclesiastical intolerance and reaction—will not probably weigh much with the British Cabinet, should the position of MAXIMILIAN become thoroughly established; but at least there is no necessity for the British people hastening to aid in depriving JUAREZ of all chance of recovering his position. The recognition of MAXIMILIAN by the great Powers would undoubtedly tend to discourage the struggling patriots, and give the victory to the despicable and sordid clique who have hastened to sell their country to a foreigner. This is not a mission in which Great Britain can take part with honor or consistency. If events shall show that there is not patriotism enough among the Mexicans successfully to resist the imposition upon them of a foreign ruler, protected by foreign bayonets, then we shall be obliged, however reluctantly, to acknowledge the actually existing power."

Here is the whole logic of the case. The Liberalists of Mexico can have no reason to complain, if, after every chance has been afforded them to show whether they can reassert their power in the government of the country, the neutral powers shall open correspondence with whatever party in Mexico has *de facto* possession of the reins of administration. As the London *Star* puts it, nations would be compelled, however reluctantly, to acknowledge the actual existing powers. If, as we are now positively assured, URAGA has given up the struggle, either in disgust or despair, the hopes of a Liberalist resurrection become seriously blasted; and there will shortly be little to withstand the progress of the new absolutist rule but disjointed bands of irresponsible guerrillas.

France and the Vienna Conference.

The Vienna Conference has undertaken to effect what the London Conference failed to accomplish—The solution of the Dano-German difficulty. That is, Prussia, Austria and King CHRISTIAN have taken the matter out of the hands of the Western Powers, and have set about settling the question in their own way. But though they, as the actual parties to the squabble, have the best right to determine the grounds of compromise, it is not by any means certain that they will be permitted to do so. The conferring diplomats may decide indeed whether the Duchies are to be united in a single State, and whether the Danish sovereign or the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, or his Russian rival, is to wield its sceptre; but beyond this, they will hardly be privileged to go. England, doubtless, taught by past experience, will intermeddle no more in the business. Such, however, is not the intention of France. The rumor touching the contemplated annexation of the Danish Kingdom to the Germanic Confederation has evidently alarmed NAPOLEON, and aroused him from his apathy. The idea of a Germany with an extensive seaboard and a formidable navy, was not calculated to promote the tranquillity of the Imperial mind, and his Majesty determined to thwart, if possible, the consummation of this scheme. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was accordingly instructed to address dispatches to the representatives of France at the Courts of Copenhagen, Vienna and Berlin, touching the negotiations in progress at the Austrian capital. These missives convey at once a warning and a menace to the belligerent Powers. The conferring Powers, says the French Minister, must not suppose they are free to act as they think proper because England declines to take part in the negotiations. If the arrangements entered into are contrary to equity and right, the hour of expiation will assuredly come. Should CHRISTIAN the Ninth manifest a greater regard for his *personal* interests than for the interests of the nation over which he was placed by the Treaty of 1852—should he violate said treaty by ceding to Germany that portion of Schleswig the inhabitants of which are exclusively of Danish origin and character—on what basis would rest his title to the Danish crown? Germany, of course, may sanction the annexation of a fragment of the Scandinavian race to her Confederation—but, if she does, that Confederation ceases to be Teutonic, and she tramples on the Treaties of 1815. Now, the French would be the last of European Governments to find fault with Austria and Prussia for disregarding the acts of the Congress of Vienna. France, however, cannot, without protest, permit the desecration of an old right, merely that the pleasure of those Powers may be adopted as a substitute. If the old and written law, which fixes the limits of the Confederation, be cast to the winds, it must be only on condition that it shall be replaced by the new law of the right of nationalities.

Such are the arguments employed by the Minister of NAPOLEON to deter the conferring Powers from broaching any proposition for the cession of Danish territory to the German Bund. If King CHRISTIAN assents even to the cession of Danish Schleswig, he violates the Convention of 1852, and forfeits his title to the Danish crown. If Austria and Prussia accept the boon, and annex non-Germanic soil to the Union, they trample on that instrument which created the Confederation, and destroy the very foundation of the edifice. But if it be so heinous an offence in the estimation of the French Emperor for any of the parties to the Vienna Conference to sanction the cession of a corner of the little province of Schleswig to Germany, what an unpardonable crime would it not be in his eyes, were the annexation of all Denmark to the Confederation to be determined on. Surely nothing less than the dethronement of King CHRISTIAN, the dissolution of the Bund, and the emancipation of the Poles, Hungarians, and Venetians could atone for a delinquency like this. The diplomats who are in conclave at Vienna, and the Powers which they represent, had therefore better beware.

THE RICHMOND MISSION.—Mr. EDMUND KIRKE, who recently visited Richmond in company with Rev. Col. JACQUES, as independent peace negotiators, delivered a lecture at Pawtucket, R. I., on Wednesday last, in which he made certain statements as to the character of his mission. He said that he went to Richmond with "propositions, on the basis of which he might have made an arrangement for peace with Mr. DAVIS." Subsequently he said: "I had a considerable conversation with Mr. DAVIS, in which I had indirectly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the General Government to be borne by all the States." "Mr. DAVIS," he tells us, "declared such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that, rather than submit to them, they would stake their whole property and their national existence."

The American Aborigines—The Indian Territory.

We spoke yesterday of the necessity of some arrangement being made advantageous to the Indians, as well as to the prospective white settlers, in the splendid region designated the Indian Territory. The necessities of our Western growth demand the useful occupation of this region, and we believe it is possible to secure it. We propose to state the present position of the Indian nations who occupy the important territory lying between Kansas and Texas, Arkansas and New-Mexico.

The region near Chattanooga, over which SHERMAN'S victorious legions were lately operating, was formerly the home of the nations now living in the Indian Territory. These consist of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, a small body of Delawares, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Senecas, Quapaws, and a number of nomadic tribes, known as the Ionies, Kechees, Kiowas, Washitas, etc. According to an estimate made in 1860, the census not having been regularly taken owing to the disturbed condition of the frontier, the population of the territory was as follows: Indians, 65,680; colored—slaves, 7,369; free, 404; whites, 1,988; a total of 75,431. Of this population, the Cherokees had about of Indians, 26,000; Creeks, 15,000; Choctaws, 10,000; Chickasaws, 3,000; other civilized tribes, 1,000; and the others about 10,000. The Cherokees had 2,504 slaves among 384 owners. The Choctaws, 2,297, among 384 owners. The Creeks, 1,651, among 267 owners. The Chickasaws, 917, among 118 owners. The average of slave population was about 12½ per cent., or one to eight Indians. The Choctaws had 802 resident whites, and 67 free colored; the Cherokees 713 whites, and 17 free colored; the Creeks, 319 whites, and 227 free colored; the Chickasaws, 146 whites and 13 free colored; the Seminoles owned no slaves, and intermarry with the negroes. They were 8 whites and 30 free colored. It is a noteworthy fact that this tribe were entirely loyal, with the exception of about forty warriors. It is also noteworthy that the Choctaw Nation, which had the largest slave and white population, was the bitterest supporter of the rebellion. From it came the principal portion of the Indian regiments in the rebel Gen. COOPER'S command, who for more than a score of years was the agent of this tribe. We believe there is not a full-blooded Indian left among the Choctaws. Almost exclusively the full-blood members of the different nations remained loyal, while the half and quarter bloods are in sympathy with the Confederacy. There are noteable exceptions to this, as in the case of the Cherokee Chief, JOHN ROSS, and his influential family, who have but little Indian blood in them; and of STAND WAITIE, the rebel Cherokee leader, who is a full blood.

The territory occupied by these nations is one of the most desirable regions on the continent, situated between latitude 33° 30′ and 37° north, and longitude 94° 20′ and 100° west; with a length, east and west, of 320 miles; a breadth, north and south, of 220 miles; and a total area of 74,127 square miles, or 47,441,480 acres; its climate is salubrious and inviting, and the soil is fertile in the extreme, producing all the cereals of the temperate zone in abundance. The vallies of the Spring, Grand, Neosho, Verdigris and Arkansas Rivers, are inexhaustible in fertility. Under the impetus of emigration their prairies would become one of the great corn granaries of the world. The vallies of the Canadian and Red Rivers are among the most productive cotton growing sections in the South. In every respect it is a delightful and inviting region. Well watered and timbered, with magnificent prairies, it is scarcely possible that the intrusive and transforming feet of the white men can be kept from its occupation. What is to become of the Indian nations who now occupy it? and what are to be the future relations the territory will hold to the movements of white emigration and labor, are questions which may properly be mooted?

When secession culminated in open treason, the necessities of the hour temporarily severed the control of the National Government over these nations. The Federal posts in their midst were surrendered to the rebels. Capt. (now General) STURGIS retreated from Fort Smith in the night, and escaped with his command to Kansas. The South had been preparing for years to carry the Indians with them. A large portion of the Cherokees and Creeks, and all of the Choctaws and Chickasaws sided with the rebels. All of the nations were compelled or induced to form treaties with the Richmond Government. ALBERT PIKE negotiated them. In the original draft of these treaties, the annuities, &c., given by the National Government, were reaffirmed by the rebels, some additions made, and an agreement entered into to admit a delegate to the Confederate Congress who should be jointly elected by the various nations. These people were then very prosperous. The Cherokees were probably the richest community in the world. The different nations had reached quite a high state of civilization. The land was held in common, each cultivating what amount they wished. Their school funds were very large. They have written constitutions, and limited representatives and elective governments. The female seminaries at Tahlahquah, the chief Cherokee town, were splendid institutions, occupying handsome brick buildings.

All of this is changed. The slaves have in great part become free. Both armies, by turns, have fed from the vast herds of cattle belonging to the Indians, their towns and dwellings were destroyed or sacked; while the mortality among them has, indeed, been fearful. In the Winter of '61'-2, a large body of Creeks and Cherokees declared for the Union, and after fighting three battles, were defeated in the third and compelled to flee precipitously to Kansas. Their number was swelled by various accessions to at least eight thousand, most of whom remained for a considerable time in that State. At least one-third died from exposure and famine. Two regiments were raised among the warriors, and placed under command of white officers. A third was afterward raised from a Cherokee regiment in the rebel service, which joined us in a body, during the first campaign for the reoccupation of the territory in the Summer of '62. This Indian brigade has served with gallantry and efficiency in all the campaigns of the army under Gen. BLUNT. It was at Newtonia, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Honey Springs, Cabin Creek, the defeat of COBELL near Fort Smith, and in a large number of engagements of lesser importance. For four months during last Summer, the brigade under Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, held the line of the Arkansas, keeping the Cherokee country clear, and a line of communication and supply of nearly two hundred miles open. He never had more than three thousand men, twenty-five hundred of whom were Indians, while the rebels had from five to seven thousand, about one-third of whom were Indians, the remainder being Texas and Arkansas troops. The rebel Indian regiments consisted of one Cherokee, two Creek and three Choctaw, none of which were more than half full.

Since our occupation, important changes have been recognized by the Cherokees. Their Legislature has abolished Slavery; declared *all*, without distinction of color, born in the nation, to be citizens; disfranchised the rebels; and otherwise legislated against them. Treaties have been made with the loyal Creeks to the same purpose. Both these nations agree to give lands to their freed people. A large number of their able bodied slaves are serving in the Kansas colored regiments.

Predicating their claims upon this state of affairs, the Cherokee Chief, JOHN ROSS, visited Washington and asked, for his own and the other nations, that the original treaty stipulations be fulfilled, and the Indians maintained inviolate in occupation of the territory they now hold. The question is one fraught with difficulty, and involves the whole subject of the future disposition of the Indian tribes. The present abnormal relation of these nations to the General Government demands a settlement. The question, whether, if advisable, it be possible to keep their fertile territory uncoveted by the white man, and free from the incursions of the emigrant army finding its way westward from the seaboard, deserve careful consideration? They can be more readily met and solved at this than at any future time.

The Rights of Alien Authors in England.

An important copyright case has recently been decided in the English Court of Chancery, which will have a peculiar interest for all foreign *littérateurs*, especially American.

Miss MARIAN S. CUMMINS, an American lady, resident in Canada, having written a novel styled *Haunted Hearts*, sold the copyright thereof to SAMPSON LOW & Co., of Ludgate Hill, London, who in due time published the work, entered it at Stationer's Hall, and delivered copies of it at the British Museum, and the former institution, as required by law. Shortly after the publication of the book, however, the proprietors discovered that the Messrs. ROUTLEDGE were bringing out a cheap edition of this same work, of which they had by some means or other obtained a copy from the United States. Low & Co. immediately addressed a letter to the rival house, announcing to the trespassers that they had purchased the book from the authoress, and that they alone were entitled to publish it. This letter elicited no reply, but to a subsequent one an answer was returned, which stated that as no international copyright existed between England and America, the Messrs. ROUTLEDGE were of opinion that they had as good a right to publish the work in question as SAMPSON LOW himself. The latter gentleman had now no alternative, save to appeal to the law for protection, and so he filed a bill in chancery, calling on the offending parties to show cause why they should not be prohibited from proceeding with the publication of the book. This the Messrs. ROUTLEDGE attempted to do by putting in a demurrer, grounded on the fact that the deed of assignment of said work was invalid, because no international copyright existed between America and England at the time of its execution, because the authoress was not then resident in Great Britain, and because the registration was wrong in form.

The case came on for hearing before the Vice-Chancellor, who has lately delivered judgment therein. That judgment, though adverse to SAMPSON, LOW & Co., on account of technical inaccuracies in the registration, has nevertheless been singularly favorable to the rights of foreign and American authors publishing in England.

The learned Judge reviewed all the British copyright acts from the reign of ANNE to that of VICTORIA, and declared that those acts, as passed for the encouragement of learning and the protection of authors, should be liberally interpreted. These acts manifest a growing regard for the rights of alien authors. Originally, indeed, aliens, to be entitled to the benefit of the copyright act, should be resident in the *country*, but by the 5th and 6th of the present Queen, all aliens sojourning in the *colonies*, at the time of publication, are thus privileged, while by the international copyright act—the 7th of VICTORIA—even aliens resident in *foreign* lands, provided their respective States have copyright treaties with *England*, may publish or assign there.

In a word, the argument of the Vice Chancellor demonstrated the soundness of Miss CUMMINS' title to the copyright of her book, and the validity of the assignment of it to Low & Co. On technical grounds she has no doubt sustained a temporary defeat; but on the whole the result of the trial may be regarded by foreign and American authors as a real triumph for herself and for them.

Discipline in Olden Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In olden times, when discipline meant MUST, as it always should be made to signify, before the impress of GUSTAVUS' and WALLENSTEIN'S iron fingers, so opposite in method, so alike in result, had entirely faded out, it is well to remark how officers who failed in their duty fared at the hands of superiors in earnest.

In July, 1643, three regiments in the Swedish service, under Cols. DOHNA and WERNER, and Lieut.-Col. DUBALD, were sent out to levy contributions in Moravia. Having taken up quarters for the night, they suffered themselves to be surprised by two troop of Imperial cavalry and were completely cut up. All three Colonels and a number of inferior officers and privates were made prisoners.

The Swedish Generalissimo was so indignant at this disgraceful reverse, that he took the earliest opportunity to get the captured officers back into his hands.

But, mark well his estimate of them. *He would not consent to receiving them back in the way of exchange, but he bought them back with money*—deeming them unworthy to be redeemed with *soldiers*, and worthless as far as honor was concerned.

No sooner had he bought them back than he hung up Col. WERNER and drummed out Col. DOHNA in the most ignominious manner, sparing his life on the sole condition that he would solemnly pledge himself never to let it be known that he had been in the Swedish service.

So much for Scandinavian GUSTAVUS' discipline. Let us see how the Imperial General-in-Chief treated a regiment which had failed on the battle-field.

At the second battle of Leipsic, (23d October, 1642,) the first regiment to break and fly was one commanded by one Col. MADLON, from whom it was named. When the Archduke had drawn together the scattered detachments of his troops, subsequent to his defeat and retreat, he caused the Regiment Madlon to be declared infamous, its standards and guidons (or the colors equivalent to such flags at that day,) to be torn; and its Colonel, many of its officers, and every tenth man to be executed in the presence of a numerous assemblage of troops and people at Prague.

Strange to say, MADLON confessed just before his execution that his conduct in the battle of Breitenfeld resulted from the effects of that troubled "conscience which makes cowards of us all." Unable to overcome his dread of dying on the Swedish pike he wheeled and fled. And why did he, upon this occasion, so fear that death he had faced with so much valor on previous occasions? Because on the night before the battle he had committed a horrible deed, the remembrance of which so tormented him that from a brave man it converted him into a coward. A very gallant officer surmised he had forcibly dishonored a noble lady.

So much for discipline in olden times. Such incidents are curious and worth reading. Nor were FREDERICK and NAPOLEON very lenient in case of surprises and skedaddling.

The Roman soldier was taught to feel a greater terror in the presence of his officers than of the enemy. Such was the condition likewise of the Prussian soldier. The same degree of strictness no longer exists except in an ameliorated degree in the Austrian and harsher ratio on the Russian armies.

ANCHOR.

The Condition and Need of the Country.

WEST FARMS, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is truth in politics as well as in religion, but truth is often departed from in our efforts to maintain party opinions and party policy. This fact is illustrated by the history of the great political parties that have ruled and cursed our nation in the past. It becomes right-minded men to inquire earnestly and thoughtfully, not what this party or that sect teaches in reference to the questions that are now distracting our country, but what is the right, the truth, in reference to the question, without respect to party or sect. There are two questions now calling the attention of this once happy country, on which I propose to offer a few thoughts. One question is the war, and the other is the Presidential election. First, in reference to the war. We should not allow anything to disturb our minds or distract our opinions in reference to this question. We should keep before our minds the main object of the war. It is not to abolish slavery, not to maintain the opinions and policy of the Republican party, or any other sect, but to maintain the Constitution and subdue rebellion that we are fighting. Of course, in maintaining the Constitution and subduing the rebellion, slavery must die, and the Republican or Constitutional party must prevail, but so soon as that party departs from this great purpose it becomes selfish and designing, and must make mistakes and eventually fail. Let nothing then serve to distract our attention to this great end to be accomplished in our present war, and so soon as the people at the North become united in reference to this question of the war, then we will have men and money enough, and then we will succeed.

Another question that now begins to occupy the attention of the North is the Presidential election. For whom shall we vote? Already the country is divided into two parties, and there is a probability that there will be at least three, and perhaps four at the coming election. If we stop to inquire what these parties teach we shall err. But in such an hour it becomes us to rise above party spirit and party trammels and inquire what is right in the matter.

There are now two candidates in the field. In reference to the one the less we say the better. All right-minded and truthful men must deplore the self-seeking pride of one whom they once admired, and regret that self-seeking pride should lead him now to distract the councils of those whom he once professed to lead. We do not know whom the remaining parties of the people propose to put in the field, but we see enough from their papers and speakers to know that they are a self-seeking party, and we can infer from this that they will put forward an ambitious self-seeking man, who will not seek his country's good but his own and his party's advancement to power. In reference to the other candidate we need say but little. His enemies must admit that he is a right-minded and truthful and honest man. The only thing that we have to fear is party spirit and party policy. The Lord keep us from this error.

SINIM

The Iron-Clad Monitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to "A Tax-Payer," in your valuable issue of Thursday, permit me to reply:

It is one of the privileges which any citizen of these United States enjoys as his right, to complain of any thing or of any matter under the glorious sun which shines above our heads; and with a particular class of persons so much is this right enjoyed, (I say it with reverence,) if an angel from heaven had charge of and directed all the available means of crushing the foul rebellion now upon our hands, there are those who would *then*, as *now*, complain of some one or more things, which did not suit or please this or that person, who were, probably, predetermined not to be pleased or satisfied with anything.

With this preamble, briefly then: In my judgment, the destruction of the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac* by the *first Monitor* saved more property in value than the whole batch of monitors cost—not to mention the lasting disgrace which would inevitably have followed the success of the *Merrimac*. Likely we shall see and know more of their ability ere the rebellion is over. As a loyal citizen I hope so, and I wish we had *one hundred* of them in our navy. There are some persons who suppose a vessel of war must resemble in form the old tub *North Carolina*, or some similar resemblance to Noah's Ark, and that a raft or cheese box (*Monitor*) is no account. Place the two in conflict and the Tub would be disposed of in less time by the *Monitor* than it takes to write these lines.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bounties to Substitutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that the Mayor is so recreant to himself and to the trust reposed in him, as to withhold his signature from the Supervisors proposition to pay bounties to substitutes? Our neighboring counties, by pursuing the opposite policy, are entirely exhausting our resources, and drawing off hundreds of recruits that possibly belong here. Scores of young men would willingly pay $400 or $300 toward procuring a man, but cannot afford to pay double that amount. Would New-York derive any benefit from having her quota filled in advance of the draft?

JUSTITIA.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall the 5th inst., with mails, specie and passengers, arrived here last evening.

We are indebted to Purser BAILEY for the prompt delivery of our files.

Specie List per Steamer Northern Light.

FROM ASPINWALL.		H. Cohen & Co.	$78,280
Ribon & Munoz	$1,876	A.S.Rosenbaum & Co.	30,000
Jas. F. Joy	400	A. Rich & Bro.	5,009
F. Probit & Co.	860	Jno. B. Newton & Co.	27,000
		Jennings & Brewster	8,980
Total	$4,136	J Strauss Bros. & Co	61,700
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	25,000
Order	$18,237	Eugene Kelly & Co.	100,000
Scholle Bros	32,400	Wells, Fargo & Co.	47,000
Richard Patrick	33,451	Lea & Miller	150,000
Total			$617,048
From Aspinwall			4,136
Grand total			$621,185

PANAMA.

Departure of the Columbian Minister to Washington—Reported French Victory in Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

We have fresh arrivals from Carthagena and Bogota, but the dates are no later than those sent you by last mail.

Señor SALGAR, Columbian Minister to Washington, goes to New-York to-day. He was visited at Aspinwall yesterday by Gen MOSQUERA, Ex-President, who is at present in Panama. The latter leaves Panama for Buenaventura, by the steamer of the 12th. His son, ANIBAL, goes shortly to England, where he will be acting Minister till his father arrives there.

Señor BRADILLA, Minister of State at Bogota, has published a dispatch fully indorsing the declaration of the Colombian Minister at Lima, that this republic will consider the cause of Chili against Spain as her own.

We have no local news of importance. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* still remains in port, and the two hundred negroes for the *Lancaster*, flagship, are still encamped on an island in this bay, awaiting her arrival from Callao. On June 27, the United States double-ender *Wateree*, for Panama, anchored in the port of Castro, Chiloe, after forty days' voyage from Montevideo. She was out of coals. The *Wateree* carries twelve guns of heavy calibre. The United States gunboat *Saginaw* is daily expected at Panama.

The State is perfectly quiet. The Peruvian Consul at Panama celebrated the anniversary of Peruvian independence by a ball and supper on July 28, at which Gen. MOSQUERA and all the principal Government officers and many citizens and foreigners were present.

The British steam mail-packet *Tyne* leaves Aspinwall to-day for Southampton, with over two millions of dollars in California gold and Peruvian and Chili silver. The British propellers *Mexican* and *Bolivar* are in Aspinwall, bound for Liverpool. The propeller *Darien* sailed for Liverpool a few days since.

The officers of the American ship *Prospero*, of Boston, which vessel was lately wrecked on the coast of Chili, go to New-York on the steamer to-day.

D. M. CORWINE, Esq., Agent at Panama for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, goes to New-York to-day.

Admiral PINZON, in a note to Capt. BLOOMFIELD, of the British mail steamers between Callao and Panama, denies that there were any official dispatches in the sack lately robbed on the *Chili*.

The *Constitution* to-day brings 1,000 bales of cotton from Acapulco for New-York.

A battle, in which the French were victorious, is reported by the *Constitution* as having taken place at or near Colima.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Unquiet State of Affairs—Feeling in Regard to the Spanish Outrages—The People Show a Determined Spirit.

PANAMA, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

By the regular British mail steamer from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 16th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th July.

ECUADOR.

This republic still continues in a very unquiet state and a revolution to overthrow the Government of President GARCIA MORENO, is daily expected. The discontented look to Gen. MALDONADA as their leader.

PERU.

The Minister of State has received information that the Spanish Government intends to send another Commissioner to Peru, to make an attempt to settle amicably the questions in dispute. It is given out, however, in official circles in Lima that no Commissioner or other agent will be received until the Spanish shall have first given up the Chincha Islands, and saluted the Peruvian flag, so that if both parties remain in their present temper, war is inevitable. The Lima *Comercio* says: "The next mail from Europe will give us a clearer insight into the affair, and when, from the tortuous ways of the Madrid Cabinet, its real intentions shall come to light, then we may be assured that hostilities will commence. At that time we shall count upon sufficient means to attack the invaders, and drive them out of the territory they have usurped its people believe war to be inevitable, and that it will be a large and obstinate struggle, they are preparing for the worst, and the municipalities of the provinces have commenced to raise subscriptions for the society of Maritime Defence.

The Peruvian monitor *Bolivia* would be launched on the 29th July.

A severe shock from an earthquake was felt in Lima on the 26th inst., but little or no damage was done to buildings.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND CHILI.

The relations between Bolivia and Chili were in a deplorable state, but the noble words of the Chilian Minister COVARUBIAS are a certain pledge that the differences will be submitted to the arbitration of Peru or another American Republic.

Both houses held preparatory meetings during last fortnight. Gen. CASTILLA was elected President o the Senate, and Gen. ECHENIQUE President of the House of Representatives. Both gentlemen had been Presidents of the Republic, and had exercised a great influence in the country.

Their presence in Congress is a pledge for the consolidation of peaceable institutions.

Congress was opened on the 28th. His Excellency the President read the message, informing both houses of the events at the islands and of the state of the different branches of administration.

CHILI.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs had at last presented the correspondence of the Chilian with the Spanish Government, in regard to the unfriendly acts charged by Spain against Chili. Contrary to the general expectation, the correspondence takes high ground in regard to the right of Chili to refuse to allow the Spanish the use of her ports to aid her in harrassing Peru, and the use of her muskets to supply their fleet with provisions and corals. On the 6th of July, the whole correspondence was presented to the Chamber of Deputies, from which correspondence the following facts are educed:

1. That the people of Chili have a right to hold meetings and to form associations, in order to freely express their opinions, without compromising thereby the responsibility of the Government with respect to a foreign Power.

2. That the people had a just cause for doing so, and for expressing themselves as they have done, on account of the outrages committed by the Spaniards at the Chincha Islands.

3. That the people have equally the right to freely leave the country how and whither they like, and that therefore the expedition which left in the *Dart* cannot give any cause for diplomatic claims.

4. That the Government of Chili is disposed not to permit, that the vessels of the Spanish squadron occupying the Chincha Islands, or any other European naval force attacking the sovereignty of Peru or any other American nation take supplies in the waters or harbors of the nation.

5. That consequently Government will not permit that supplies be carried to PINZON's squadron, and when the *Gen. d'Hautpoul* was permitted to sail with a cargo of coal, it was because that vessel had been cleared for Acapulco.

The deputies, by a large majority, gave the Govment a vote of approbation in this matter. They also voted $1,500,000 to increase the navy, and $93 to be expended on fortifications. The executive has also been empowered to create two legations of the first class—one for Washington and the other for Lima.

It is said that HENRY MEIGGS, the American Railroad builder, is about to contract with the Government to make a line from Chilian to Talcahuano.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The fourth of July was enthusiastically celebrated in many of the principal cities of Chili. The *Mercurio* of Valparaiso says:

"In every one were offered splendid ovations to the representatives of that great nation now so distracted by the awful civil war, the speedy conclusion of which is the dearest wish and prayer of all. In presence of the French meddling in Mexico, of the war of oppression sustained by Spain in Santo Domingo struggling for freedom, of the outrage of PINZON in Peru, the Republics of South America think they have reason to distrust the intentions of monarchs, and to turn their eyes to the American Colossus, their natural support."

The Chilian Government had detained another ship loaded with coals for Admiral PINZON's fleet.

BANQUET BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

At Santiago, Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON entertained the public by a banquet, at which he made a very eloquent address on American affairs.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

After two months of interruption, we have news from the Argentine Republic.

PINZON's proceedings had produced a great impression at Buenos Ayres. The papers of all political colors condemn this piratical act. Public manifestations in favor of Peru have been numerous and enthusiastic. It appears the National Congress will issue a declaration similar to that of the United States Congress, on the establishment of monarchies in America.

A great popular meeting had been held, at which organized a commission composed of the most respectable and conspicuous men, presided over by Gen. ZAPIOLA. They met first on the night of the 2d of June last, in order to make preparations for a great meeting to be held at the theatre of Colon.

The "People's" Club also held a great meeting at the "Plaza de Marte," at the foot of the statue of Gen. SAN MARTIN. where enthusiastic speeches in favor of Peru were pronounced.

THE MISSION TO RICHMOND.

Edmund Kirke's Statement.

At Pawtucket, on Wednesday, Mr. GILLMORE, ("Edmond Kirke") delivered a lecture, in which he described his interview with JEFF. DAVIS, during a late visit to Richmond, and the substance of their conversation on the terms of a peace. The Providence *Press* gives the following report of Mr. GILMORE's remarks:

"I went to Richmond with the Rev. Col. JAQUES, and went with the hope of making negotiations which might result in a peace. If we should succeed, we thought that the consciousness of having served our country would pay our expenses. If we failed, we might still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure; for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have made an arrangement for peace with Mr. DAVIS, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful for the country to know what propositions were rejected. We went to Richmond in an ambulance, and were three hours on the way after we entered the rebel lines. We entered Richmond at 10 o'clock, and planted our white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital.

As we stopped, Judge OULD, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange. directed Col. JAQUES to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerous to be seen with a blue uniform in the streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel and shown up to 'No. 60,' a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order. We were provided with supper and directed how to apply for an interview with the President. The next morning we directed a note to Secretary BENJAMIN asking an interview with the President, and were invited to call upon him, when we made an engagement to meet the President that evening. which was Sunday.

On meeting our engagement, we were shown into the State Department, where we saw Mr. BENJAMIN, a small, plump, black-haired, black-eyed man, seated in his usual place, and at his right a pale, thin man, dressed in a suit of darkish gray, with a mouth and chin expressive of the greatest determination. We told him simply that we came without official authority, but knowing the opinions of our Government, to see on what terms peace might be made.

Mr. DAVIS replied, quietly, withdraw your armies from our territory and peace will follow of itself. We told him that the Northern people would never agree to any plan which did not include the establishment of the Union. Mr. DAVIS said that we could never live in peace. The North had sowed such a bitterness between the two sections that we never could have peace in this generation.

We then urged upon him that it was his duty to use every effort to put an end to this monstrous bloodshed. He acknowledged this, and declared that none of the blood shed in this war could he lay to his own charge. They, the South, were not fighting for Slavery; they were fighting for independence; and independence or extermination they would have. We then tried to show him that the position of the rebel armies was such that it was better for them to give up the contest while they could do it with honor; but he was unwilling to admit that his armies were in such a desperate position. He laid the blame of the barbarity of this war entirely upon the North, utterly ignoring the instances of rebel barbarity which we brought to his notice. I then had a considerable conversation with Mr. DAVIS, in which I directly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms will be given through the newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the general Government to be borne by all the States. Mr. DAVIS declared that such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that rather than submit to them they would sake their whole property and their national existence."

The Fortifications of Louisville.

From the Louisville Journal.

We beg to present a few suggestions on this question.

The question of the best mode of fortifying our city was elaborately considered and clearly determined several years ago. One simple proposition was to be taken into the calculation, viz.: that the defences of a *commercial* city should not be so near that the mere attack and defence would necessarily be more injurious than the actual capture of the city.

Happily it was found by a careful military survey of the surrounding country that the natural defences of Louisville, with very moderate improvements from art and military science, were of the most efficient and indeed extraordinary character. The lofty range of hills, commencing at the mouth of Salt River and following the course of Floyd's Fork of that river, is continued around the city until it unites with other precipitous ranges belonging to waters that flow into the Ohio River above the city. An inspection of Mr. BERGMAN's admirable Map of Jefferson County will exhibit these defences to the most cursory observer. This range of hills is the loftiest and most impregnable in all of Central and Southern Kentucky. From it the land falls in every direction—east, south and west.

A small fort placed on this range at each of the roads leading across it to the City of Louisville would constitute a perfect defence for the city, requiring a very small force for their occupation. These roads have been made at great expense, and are the only practicable points where an army of any size could advance upon the city.

One important point of this range on the Nashville Railroad is already strongly fortified, and must be held. But that can only be effectually held by preventing a hostile force from coming in through some of the other artificial passes over this mountain range, behind the defences at Muldrow's Hill.

The importance of fortifying the mouth of Salt River, another point in the series, must be obvious to every one. For in addition to its importance as a defence of Louisville, the ease with which it could be made almost impregnable makes it a very desirable point for the protection of transports, and the general security of that portion of the Ohio River.

To throw away the advantage of these natural defences, so easily improved, and so capable, at comparatively small expense, of being made efficient and almost perfect, and to waste our strength in digging a ditch wandering over a champaign country, for ten, fifteen or twenty miles, would not seem to be the dictate of wisdom. In truth, after a hostile army has once been permitted to penetrate the valley inclosed by the mountain range bordering the Ohio, Salt River and Floyd's Fork, no ordinary defences will be of any avail; and, as the country is open and of easy passage for an army at every point, the entire line must be fully manned with troops and guns, or all is useless.

We respectfully submit these suggestions to the authorities having the matter in charge.

A Generous Bequest.

The New-York Ladies' Educational Union, for relief of the families of deceased and disabled soldiers, acknowledge a donation of $20,000 from the estate of the late JOHN ROSE. This will enable the Society to liquidate the entire debt on the building and ground at Flushing, L. I. They have now over 100 children under their care.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ONE YEAR.—A citizen of Norristown has received the following from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.

Respectfully returned to Mr. E. A. BANKS, with the information that a man drafted for one year will be allowed to furnish an acceptable substitute to serve the time for which he was drafted. By command of the Provost-Marshal-General.

CHAS. H. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 57th N. Y. V., A. A. A. G.

Regulations Concerning Freedmen—Instructions of Secretary Fessenden.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations providing for the employment and general welfare of all persons within the line of national military occupation within insurrectionary States formerly held as slaves, who have or shall become free. These regulations will be carried into effect by the same agents, and under the same supervision as are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse.

"Freedmen's Home Colonies" are to be established in each special agency, at which all freed persons within the agency may be received and provided for. A Superintendent of Freedmen will be employed for each colony to make necessary arrangements to provide shelter and care for persons received, and to obtain working animals and implements for the economical conduct of the establishment. Registry of births, marriages, deaths and departures, and all circumstances relating to each freedman are to be kept.

The superintendent shall classify all freedmen capable of labor as follows: 1. Sound persons over 18 and under 40. 2. Sound persons over 14 and under 18, and over 40 and 65. 3. Sound persons over 12 and under 14, and over 55. Other persons able to work shall be classed as the superintendent shall deem proper. Minimum rate of wages: Males—first class, $25 per month; second, $20; third, $15. Females—first class, $18 per month; second, $14; third, $10.

All persons who are received, registered and classified, shall be promptly provided with employment, leaving none in idleness who are capable of labor. Applications for their labor shall be received by the superintendent.

Written agreements shall be made between employers and laborers, stipulating, in addition to the wages, that the employers shall furnish, without charge, sufficient quarters for the laborers, a separate tenement for each family, an acre of ground, also, fuel, medical attendance and schools for children. One-half the monthly wages shall be paid to the laborer during the month, and the remainder at the end of the term of employment. In case a laborer does not fulfill his contract the reserved half of his wages shall be forfeited, half to his employer and half to the Government. Interest in the profits of labor may be given instead of wages, if so agreed, with the approval of the superintendent.

Aged and infirm freed persons and children under twelve, and others unfit for labor, shall be provided for by the superintendent; also, medical attendance and schools.

Home colonies may be assigned to the care and charge of associations having for their purpose to improve the condition of freedmen.

Freedmen's labor colonies may also be found with superintendents, and land shall be reserved and assigned for their use. These colonies may also be assigned to associations. Schools must be established in the colonies, for the education of children under twelve years of age.

In case that the lessees, and others employed by them, ill-treat freedmen, the contract for labor shall be annulled.

All expenses must be authorized and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Each superintendent at the commencement of every month must furnish the Secretary with copies of all records, agreements, &c., with a monthly statement of accounts, &c. Special agents must also render a monthly account current, vouchers, for money paid, &c.

The Late Fight at New Creek.

JOHNSON AND M'CAUSLAND SOUNDLY WHIPPED.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from New Creek, West Virginia, under date of the 5th, says:

"On yesterday—Thanksgiving—memorable day, the rebels. estimated at 2,000, commanded by Gen. McCAUSLAND, attacked the forces at this place, which are commanded by Col. STEPHENSON, Colonel of the Fifteenth Ohio. It had been currently reported that the General had fallen back to Cumberland, and we are falling back into the monotony of camp life. At 2 o'clock, however, our pickets were driven in on the run, from the direction of Moorfield to the southeast, whence the rebels had sent their train. The long roll beat, and Col. STEPHENSON led his regiment, (except Company F, posted at Piedmont,) one small company of the Second Maryland Cavalry, six guns, two companies of Virginia troops, constituting the forces here, into Fort Jesse, sometimes called Fort Mulligan. The rebels were soon found to be climbing the mountain to Fort Piano, a small fort with rifle pits, considerably higher than Fort Jessie, and only three-quarters of a mile distant.

As our gunners got sight of the grey-coats, they let an occasional shell fall close to them; still they kept climbing, until they reached the rifle-pits; then they commenced with their musketry, and having advantage in height, they soon drove the citizen soldiers and stragglers to the rear and into Fort Jessee. Now our gunners slowly and deliberately tried to land their shells in the midst of the rebels. They kept up the firing for half an hour, our musketry taking an active part, but to some disadvantage, having to shoot up hill. Suddenly a train of cars brought up five companies of the Sixth and Eleventh Virginia. They were ordered by Col. HAY around to the south of the mountain to feel the strength of the rebels, which was then unknown. All firing had ceased, and the Virginia troops ventured close up to the pits, when the rebels rose up and commenced their deadly fire, which drove back the Virginia boys. They retreated down the mountain, and up the hill into Fort Jesse. But the rebels were also forced by our artillery to leave their pits. They had four pieces of artillery, but could not get it in a position to benefit themselves.

About dark they opened from a hill-side off to the southwest, but a few shots from our guns sent them to rest for the night. Imagine a small village with a few large Government warehouses on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Fort Jesse, three-quarters of a mile to the southwest, and Fort Piano, about the same distance to the southeast, with the camp of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth north of the railroad. Then see the women with their bundles and babies running in almost every direction, storekeepers boxing and shipping goods, warehouses being emptied, the freight cars being filled to repletion, quartermasters running here and there, ordering up their drivers, who had turned their horses—*ad libitum*. A painter might picture—I cannot.

At daylight this morning the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment came up from Cumberland, formerly the Tenth Ohio National Guard, I believe, and joined the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, in following up the rebels, who have retreated in the direction of Moorfield. The Eleventh and Sixth Virginia lost twenty-eight killed and wounded—eight were dead. Seven of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth were wounded—one fatally—one was taken prisoner, and four were missing. The rebel loss is estimated at eighty killed, wounded and prisoners—eleven are prisoners. The prisoners acknowledge themselves whipped, and say they were deceived as to the strength of the forces here. Their object was undoubtedly to cut the road, destroy property, and to plunder. Four o'clock P. M.—Our pursuing forces have returned, and report that the rebels retreated all night. They found the leg of a man two miles out, and wounded men at a farm-house.

The Resources of the North Unlimited.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

The Southern Confederacy, like Denmark, is left to fight by itself, without even a conference or an armistice to aid it; and *it will be strange indeed if the heroism, endurance and resources of its soldiers and citizens be not eventually dominated by the perseverance and superior means of the Northern States.* Let us repeat our profession of faith in the matter. We hold that the Union perished long ago, and that its component parts can never again be welded into a Confederacy of self-governing States, with a common Executive, army, fleet and central Government. Not only that. The principle of Union itself among the non-seceding States is so shocked and shattered by the war which has arisen, that the fissures in it are likely to widen and spread, and to form eventually great gulfs, separating the Northern Union itself into smaller bodies. But ere the North be convinced of the futility of its efforts to substitute the action of force for that of free will, *we think it will reduce the Southern States to the direst misery, and that its forces will occupy the principal strategical and commercial points in the Confederacy, just as New-Orleans and other important places are now held.* In forming that opinion, we look solely to the comparative physical means at the disposal of the belligerents. It is the fashion to speak of the Northern States as if they contained only twelve millions, and of the Southern States as if they had a population of eight millions. But without going into statistics, we may remark that *practically, for war purposes, the population of the Northern States is unlimited.* They can draw on all the populations of Europe to fight for them as long as they can offer inducements to emigrants to leave their homes. It is a mere question of ability to pay, either in money or in kind. The Southern States, on the contrary, are shut in from the world. They must depend for military means on a decreasing population. *The man who falls in battle leaves no one behind to fill his place. The decrease of births in the South is remarkable, and women and boys do the work of men, whilst the Federal shot, disease and exposure accelerate the increase of mortality day after day.* The gallantry of the Southern men, their hatred of the enemy, the patriotic fire which animates them, and the skill of their leaders, combined with certain advantages, moral and military, and geographical, have enabled them hitherto to resist with admirable success the tremendous agencies set on foot for their subjugation and destruction. If they could have sent 100,000 men into Maryland, they might have marched to New-York and Boston, and have taught the fat Dutchmen of Pennsylvania and lean "Yankees" of New-England what war really means, instead of reading about it in newspapers. But they lacked the means, and were obliged to content themselves with the plunder of Southern Maryland and demonstrations against Baltimore and Washington, which called into the field hordes of militiamen and volunteers.

The Coming Draft.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 12.

The number enrolled in the Twelfth Congressional District, under the late call, is 15,333. The quota of the district is 2,493.

Why Gen. Dick Taylor Was Relieved.

From the Montgomery, (Ala.) Advertiser.

Several causes have been assigned for Gen. TAYLOR's being relieved of his command—misunderstanding with KIRBY SMITH, imprudently publishing that he was about to start for New-Orleans, becoming miffed with Gen. SMITH for disproving of his expedition to New-Orleans and refusing the reinforcements he called for, for that expedition.

The most probable, and doubtless the true reason, has come to our knowledge. It seems that he fought the battle of Pleasant Hill contrary to orders, whereby he failed to have in the fight about ten thousand of his army. He was ordered to fall back and toll on BANKS till he got to a range of hills about sixteen miles in the rear of Pleasant Hill, a most admirable position. Here he could have had the additional ten thousand men alluded to in the action, and would almost certainly been able, from position and numbers, to have annihilated the Yankee army.

He gave battle too soon and without his strength, and although a great victory was achieved, the large bulk of BANKS' army escaped back to Alexandria, and during the retreat devastated the country. Again, Gen. SMITH's plans were laid not only to utterly destroy the army, but to capture the Yankee gunboats and transports above the falls, near Alexandria, which could have been done if the battle had come off in the admirable position selected. With that army destroyed, and the possession of those gunboats, the Mississippi River could have been restored to our control, including New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Natchez, Vicksburgh and Memphis.

It is obvious to every one what a change would have been wrought by carrying out the campaign planned by Gen. KIRBY SMITH. Its effect upon the future conduct of the war cannot be over-estimated; it would have proved the grand *coup d' état* of the war, and in our opinion would have done more to bring about an early peace than anything that has occurred. It is not worth while to estimate, for its important bearing is patent to all.

The Mobile *News* remarks on this:

"The *Advertiser* is probably correct in its statement of the causes of Gen. TAYLOR's removal. It will be remembered that our correspondent 'Bourbon,' in his account of the Arkansas campaign, shows that STEELE's escape was due to this refined strategy of withholding the blow until every portion of our army was in position. Heaven only knows from what disaster we were saved by TAYLOR's headstrong "rough and ready" conduct. So was GRIERSON's raid in February last ignominiously driven back, and SHERMAN's plans disconcerted, by FORREST attacking contrary to orders; and while some correspondents intimated that had he waited for Gen. LEE to come up, the victory would have been more decisive, the fact probably is that GRIERSON would, in that case, have escaped with as little loss as SMITH has recently suffered."

A Mississippi Partisan Left.

From the Mobile Evening News, July 15.

Capt. ISAAC R. WHITAKER, commanding a company of scouts in West Mississippi, is doing very efficient service to our cause, and has made himself the terror of the Yankees, who now never dare to move about in his neighborhood, except in very strong force. Born and bred in Warren County, he is familiar with every foot of the ground, and his company, which he has raised from a squad of eleven men to upwards of eighty, are nearly as well acquainted with the country as he is. It is he who has broken up so many Yankee plantations, and the recent order of the Yankee commander at Vicksburgh, threatening retaliation, and imposing penalties upon the Southern people for the injury done to the interloping thieves in their neighborhood, is directed mainly at Capt. WHITAKER.

On one occasion he ambuscaded a Yankee cavalry force of several hundred, and riding forward alone to reconnoitre, on coming in sight of them, he pretended to be surprised, and wheeling his horse, rode off in well counterfeited alarm. He thus drew the enemy into his trap, and taking advantage of a turn in the road, dashed into the bushes, and as the head of the pursuing forces came by, fired on them. This was the preconcerted signal; on hearing which, his men poured in their fire, and settled the earthly accounts of about forty of the villians.

At another time, when he had only eleven men, he learned that a Yankee cotton speculator, having found a quantity of seed cotton on a deserted plantation, had taken mules from other plantations, and was ginning it, under a guard of 25 negro soldiers. He proceeded to the spot, stationed his men, and watched the progress of operations until 12 o'clock at night, when, the negroes having stacked their arms, he and his Lieutenant threw themselves between, and as the negroes came rushing out of the gin-house, his men poured in a fire, killing several, and rushing up, captured the rest, together with the big cotton thief himself. They hurried them to a place of safety, and at daylight, recognizing two of the negroes as having formerly fired on his men, he hung them to a limb, and the speculator between them. In the pocket-book of the deceased were found very methodical accounts of his business, by which it appeared that he had been doing a good thing; having large quantities of cotton in New-York, Memphis and elsewhere.

One night last week, learning that a Federal officer was in the habit of visiting a lady hitherto considered of reputable character, Capt. WHITTAKER dispatched a file of men, and captured Col. HENRY G. EASTMAN in bed with a woman. Col. E. was formerly Provost-Marshal at Red Bone, Warren County. At that time he was a Major, but was afterwards promoted. He claimed to have been relieved of duty, and wished to be released as a private citizen, but Capt. W. preferred to turn him over to Gen. LEE. The Colonel's orderly was also captured.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Expedition.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 11.

It was generally known some days ago that Gen. A. J. SMITH was fitting out a new expedition at Memphis, Tenn., though details were regarded as contraband. There is no impropriety now in saying that the main body of the expedition left Memphis about ten days ago. Private letters received in this city from members of the 114th Illinois, state that the brigade to which that regiment belongs was at Holly Springs (twenty-five miles south of Grand Junction) on the 4th inst. The remainder of the command had advanced beyond. The railroad is also said to be repaired some distance beyond Holly Springs, and we suppose has been placed in running order between that place and Memphis. This indicates that the movement is a formidable one, and that it is designed to permanently occupy the country.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth and the rest of the command is reported to be in good condition and spirits.

The expedition is undoubtedly intended to perform an important part in coöperation with the movement now going on against Mobile.

Naval.

The following are the officers attached to the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, arrived to-day:

Lieut.-Commander J. N. Quackenbush, commanding; Acting Master and Executive Officer, George Asbury; Paymaster, Rufus Parks; Assistant Surgeon, James N. Hyde; Chief Engineer, George S. Bright; Acting Masters W. G. Wright, Alfred Weston, William Richardson; Acting Ensign, Chas. Cunningham; Lieut. Marines, Eugene A. Smalley; Engineers—First Assistant, S. H. Bailey; Second Assistants, Edwin Welles, C. S. Coney, J. M. Emanuel; Third Assistants, Owen Jones, Thos. Chase; Boatswain, Wm. Long; Gunner, Daniel Dunsmore; Sailmaker, Jno. W. North; Carpenter, Robt. A. Williams; Acting Master's Mate, Byron Tripler; Paymaster's Clerk, L. B. N. Wilson; Surgeon's Steward, Chas. L. Van Deusen; Yeoman, Geo. Knight.

Weather on the Hill Tops.

SUMMIT HOUSE, MOUNT WASHINGTON,
Saturday, Aug. 13.

Thermometer 59°. Weather pleasant.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.—One of the most alarming signs of the times is the ease with which notorious criminals escape justice. Our own city has become the reproach and horror of the State, because of the ease with which the boldest of assassins evade the clutches of the law. In times past, various Executives have received unqualified condemnation for the appalling numbers of pardons they granted, and it would seem that those times are to be again revived, as the following will show:

Pardons by Gov. Morgan from Jan. 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862:

From State Prisons	76
From Penitentiaries and Jails	61
Total	92

Pardons by Gov. Seymour from Jan. 1, 1863, to Aug. 1, 1864:

From State Prisons	114
From Penitentiaries and Jails	43
Total	157
Seymour's total excess	65
Seymour's excess from State Prisons	38
Seymour's excess from Penitentiaries	27

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE GUERRILLAS IN ILLINOIS.—We stated a day or two ago on the credit of a dispatch from citizens of Ramsey, in Fayette County, that CLINGMAN and his gang of banditti in that region had disappeared, and that his sympathizers in that section had returned to their homes and pledge themselves to resume their business and conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens. From later advices it seems that the first statement was untrue, and the pledge has not been kept. CLINGMAN and his gang are still together, encamped within a few miles of Vandalia, and a day or two ago sent in a "requisition" upon the citizens of that place for provisions, which he declared must be filled or he would burn the town. It is a disgrace to the State that this pestilent traitor and guerrilla should be permitted to remain at large in it, and a still greater disgrace that he should find sympathizers, aiders and abetters among a class of the citizens of Illinois.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Aug. 10.*

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A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

CORNWELL.—On Friday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM K. CORNWELL, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 166 West 48th-st., on Monday, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug 13, MARY, wife of the late Daniel F. Cutler, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

FISHER.—On seventh day, the 13th inst., of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Edward Fisher, daughter of Samuel and Susan Ann Birdsall, in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 299 Spring-st., on second day, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HAYWARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, WILLIAM HENRY HAYWARD, eldest son of Thomas S. and Margaret Hayward, aged 12 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Stanton-st.

PLUME.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, Major EDWARD H. PLUME, in the 51st year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of his son, John Plume, also of his brothers-in-law, Luther Marcy, Thomas Lane and William Townsend, Esq., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Varick-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 12, PAMELIA WILLIAMS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 21 Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching in the Mariner's church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SABBATH, the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. F. W. WILLIAMS. Also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. JACKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also, at 3½ P. M., corner of Dover and Water sts. All are invited. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. R. WARDLE, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of John, the Beloved Disciple*. Rev. Dr. BUTTON, of Illinois, will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE REV. DR. SUNDERLAND, LATE Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and pastor elect to the American Chapel of Paris, will preach in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. BURCHARD's), on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, Aug. 14. Services at 10½ and 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Prophetic Conviction of Adventists.* At 3 P. M.—*The World's only hope.* All are cordially invited to attend.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—21ST-ST., near 6th-av. This Church will be open for divine service and a sermon, please God, every LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, through the Summer. Rev. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will officiate.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY, IN LEFFERT'S-PARK, Tompkins and Gates avenue. Love Feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. T. WALSH. De Kalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry run near the ground.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. A. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Union daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. SELLA MARTIN, PASTOR, WILL preach at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., near the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr ADAMS') is closed until Sunday, Sept. 14. The members of the church and those of Dr. CROSBY's Church, will notice the above, as it is a departure from the understood arrangement for the season.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Persons whose churches are closed will here find good singing and a cordial welcome. No evening service.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their regular meeting in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, on 6th-av., corner of 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, one block from West 11th-st. and 7th-av. Rev. JAMES CAMERON, of California, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Free seats.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M. Rev. Mr. WARDLOW will preach.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach at 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avenues B and C, SUNDAY. Services commence 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening 7¾ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at the 7¾ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services, the latter for deaf-mutes. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH at 7¾ P. M.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, TO-DAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av., will be open for divine service SUNDAY MORNING, commencing 10½ o'clock.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. J. L. PHILLIPS WILL PREACH on SABBATH FORENOON, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway. Preaching in the Evening at 7¾.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 28th-st. There will be Divine service, in this church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. DR. ARMITAGE WILL PREACH in the Madison-av. Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. No afternoon service.

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ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals, and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 34th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 235 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

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Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys,
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Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin,

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From whatever cause, either in
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BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
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A trial will convince the most
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of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect

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EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

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FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre.
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.

J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., Nos. 47 and 49 Catherine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT, THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS,

And an article of SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.

ROBERT MORTON, No. 469 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—IMPROVED property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Owners willing to sell can find immediate purchasers by applying to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to B. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—FOR sale at South Bergen, N. J., two miles by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry every ten minutes, the fine mansion Montague Villa, containing ten bedrooms, parlor, dining, library, reception, bath-room, hot and cold water, and every modern convenience; fine view of the bay and three-quarters of an acre of land, more or less. Apply to Dr. PAYTON, No. 34 Cliff-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and attic house, No. 168 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn; house 28 feet wide, has all the modern improvements, plate glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed; will be sold with or without extra lots adjoining. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No 153 East 36th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN JANE-ST., TWO PLEASANT AIRY rooms, clean and furnished if preferred, but without board. Gas-burner in each room, rooms newly papered, and house newly painted inside and outside; will be let to one or two persons only; the best of reference required. Inquire at the insurance office, 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 44 VESEY-ST., FOUR stories, basement and sub-cellar; building 25x70; lot 25x150. For terms, apply at No. 207 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 15th and 27th sts. and 4th and 6th avs, with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, 1½ hours' sail per steamer Arrowsmith, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR $200,000 "NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be intitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000 FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES. COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

The proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,) JOHN BECHTEL, DR. ANDERSON, J. T. VAN VLECK, HY. MENDALL, P. S. WANDELL, WM. CORRIE, DR. CAVALTIE, Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

⅛ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st., UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.

JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.

B. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.

JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.

WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.

LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.

Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 15 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $600,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$260,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., or to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. H. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $2,500 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 310 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

REDEMPTION OF $946,700 "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

Payable Sept. 1. 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $946,700 OF "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS. SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $575,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.

JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 20, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS, NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	P. W. ENGS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in Gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 16th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building, August 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst. JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 26, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 25th inst.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 8th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst. and reopen on the 18th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of One and one-fourth per Cent. (1¼) on the Capital Stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of July, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 29, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO SPACIOUS UNFURNISHED FLOORS, in a first-class house on Madison-av., can be had by a family of high standing, wishing a private table and an exclusive, quiet home, until Spring, or permanently. Address O., Box No. 124, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster; Established 1849.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,

will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. WARD,

NO. 61 WEST 27TH-ST.,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her French and English Day School will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

Mrs. WARD will receive a limited number of pupils, whose training will be her own especial care, assisted by professors of French and mathematics of the first class.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE,

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK, Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 35th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. For information or circulars apply at the school.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, JR., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 45 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 603, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS—ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School, Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. Mrs. Simons will be at home after Aug. 28.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address E. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 36th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 38th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR A LADIES' SEMINARY THREE hours from the City, a thoroughly accomplished teacher of the piano and voice; a person of European training preferred; either sex. Address at once, TEACHER, care of Beer & Schirmer, New-York City, inclosing references and statement of salary expected.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A HIGHLY EDUcated Episcopal lady who speaks French fluently and a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address A. B., No. 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE English branches, French and music, desires a situation as teacher in a family or school. Address D. M., Box No. 24, Hartford, Vt.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, in the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title, legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 64 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY, Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 6 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 23 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive proper treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY,

No. 323 Navy-st., and No. 65 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A WOMAN representing herself as being connected with me, and has obtained various sums of money on drafts drawn on me and on JAY CADY, Esq., Schenectady, this is to notify the public that all such drafts are frauds, and they will not be paid by either Mr. CADY or myself.

ANTHONY W. MORSE, Morse & Co., No. 34 William-st.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 15 cents.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans supplied.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 20, first floor, over Park Bank.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at all the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

9,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

324,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE. Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR. Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels: to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BOND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers, in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 24, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Wit : { Given under our hands and seals this — day of —, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,000 pounds) for 300 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears. Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 1 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX,
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk. Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,

of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,309	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	....
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grace.
		Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.

TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States mail steamship
CALIFORNIA,
Capt. WM. BRAND,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green.

D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398 for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID AT THE Chemical Bank and no questions asked for the return of six stolen or lost 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, due Aug. 19, 1864; two for $500 each and four for $100 each—and all indorsed specially for redemption by Gustavus A. Maxiner. Payment has been stopped.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.— Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 3 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and No. 115 West-st., New-York, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The AURORA leaves Jay-st., daily, without exception, lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BARGES GERALDINE and STELLA; also Biddle's Grove and Woodbridge Park, with suitable steamers, large and small, to let for picnics and excursions.

R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	100
Total	$200

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money $20

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting substitute for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money $35

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as authority exists for the enlisting of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of the Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to draft, because of unfitness, non-liability from age or other causes, the County Volunteer Committee, in addition to their business of raising Recruits, are enlisting such Substitutes as may be desired.

To secure a Substitute, any person may deposit with this Committee the sum of $335, for Bounty and Hand money, to secure exemption for three years, $235 for two years, $135 for one year.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 12, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid $170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist 100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty $170
And the hand money 100
Total .... $270 [?]

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as housekeeper; would take the general supervision of a household, and also the care and instruction of children, for which education renders her competent. No objection to the country. Address W. W. D., Post-office, Box No. 251 Troy, N. Y.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also farm-hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man experienced in all its branches; is sober and industrious; the best of City references given. Address T. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WAITER IN A PRIVATE HOUSE: a first-class waiter; must be able to wait and attend upon an infirm gentleman; must have the best references; a middle aged man preferred. Apply on Monday and Tuesday mornings between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the office of F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.

MR. D. L. MORRIS,
"Germanico-American," will "SPEAK SOME TINGS," upon the times.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-Room, without additional charge.

HERR NADOLESKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing 200 pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION will play at short intervals, day and evening, with all the effect of a

FULL ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!
DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY.

Last week of the engagement of the celebrated
MR. DAN BRYANT.

Boucicault's great three-act drama, the
COLLEEN BAWN.

Myles Na-Coppaleen, (with the song of "The Colleen Bawn," words by Boucicault, music by Balfe, never before sung in America) .... Mr. Dan Bryant

Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. Daly, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. W. H. Norton, Mr. Brown, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke and Mrs. W. R. Floyd will also appear.

TUESDAY—THE COLLEEN BAWN.
WEDNESDAY—THE IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY.
THURSDAY—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

1,000 PERFORMERS.

FIRST GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND CONCERT of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, AT JONES' WOOD, on the 19th of September.

H. D. BEISSENHERZ, Chairman of Committee.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BRADBURY'S

GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 34 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 736 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression.

Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House.

T. H. CHAMBERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.— J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 135 Broadway, Albany, or No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR,
J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 3-law6m. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK AND THE DRAFT.

Secretary Stanton's Letter to Governor Seymour.

An Important Statement From Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

THE ENROLLMENT NOT EXCESSIVE

Why a Commission Cannot be Granted to Review It.

SOLICITOR WHITING'S OPINION

We have already published an abstract of the the letter written by Secretary STANTON in reply to that of Gov. SEYMOUR, alleging that the enrollment in this City is excessive and unjust. The following is the letter in full, with other important documents bearing upon the same subject.

SECRETARY STANTON'S LETTER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 11, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d inst., I have the honor to submit the report of the Provost-Marshal-General, which I trust will satisfy you that the objections which you have made against the quotas assigned to the State of New-York are not well founded.

Your communication contains no specification of unfaithfulness, neglect or misconduct by any enrolling officer, nor that any errors or mistakes exist in the enrollment but what are unavoidable in making an enrollment or taking a census. The opportunity for the interested localities to revise and correct the draft, under the provisions of the law, has been afforded, and will continue down to the time of the draft. A Commission was appointed, last year, with a view to ascertain whether any mistakes or errors had been made by the enrolling officers; but the Commissioners bore their testimony to the fidelity with which the work was done. They were of opinion, however, that the basis or principle for the assignment of quotas operated unequally in New-York, and, with a view to harmony, the President directed a reduction in some districts, but without the increase of others recommended by the Commissioners. The basis for the assignment is now fixed absolutely by act of Congress, and this department has no power to change it.

In your letter of the 3d instant, it is stated that you "do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New-York and Brooklyn."

It is plain, then, that a Commission could do no more than substitute some other basis of assigning the quota, as was done by the Commission of last year; and this course would now be contrary to the terms of the statute. A commission, therefore, would only operate to hinder and delay the Government in strengthening the armies in the field, enable the enemy to protract the war, and expose our arms to disaster and defeat. I do not, therefore, feel authorized to appoint a commission:

First—Because there is "no fault found" by you with the enrolling officers, nor any mistake, fraud, or neglect on their part, alleged by you, requiring investigation by a commission.

Second—The errors of the enrollment, if there be any, can readily be corrected by the Board of Enrollment established by law for the correction of the enrollment.

Third—The Commission would not have, nor has the Secretary of War, or the President, power to change the basis of the draft prescribed by the act of Congress.

Fourth—The Commission would operate to postpone the draft, and perhaps fatally delay strengthening the armies now in the field, thus aiding the enemy and endangering the National Government.

Every facility will be afforded by this department to correct any error or mistake that may appear in the enrollment; and no effort will be spared to do justice to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and apply the law with equality and fairness to every district and in every State.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To His Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, Albany.

STATEMENT OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to you from his Excellency, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York, dated Aug. 3, 1864, and by you referred to me. It is represented in this communication that an excessive enrollment has recently been made in New-York, and that State, in consequence, called upon for an unduly large proportion of troops. The letter does not differ essentially from one on the same subject, addressed in August last, by Gov. SEYMOUR, to his Excellency the President, which was answered by one on the 10th of August, 1864. Statements and arguments then presented are now renewed, as if they had not heretofore been fully explained and refuted. For a proper understanding of the general subject, I refer to these communications. In my letter, I showed that competent and honest officers had faithfully performed their duties under the law, in making the enrollment. Since that time everything practicable, on the part of the United States authorities, has been done in New-York as well as elsewhere, to revise and perfect the enrollment lists. See Orders on the subject appended and marked "A," "B," and "C."

Speaking of the enrollments, Gov. SEYMOUR says: "In some of the Congressional Districts they are especially excessive and injurious." "The most oppressive enrollments appear in the Congressional Districts of New-York and Brooklyn."

It is true that the enrollment (and, consequently, the quota) is larger in these than in many other districts, but the population of these districts is more dense, and there are actually more men liable to enrollment in them than in others.

This is a matter of fact carefully ascertained; and it seems to me it would be "oppressive and injurious" to other districts to reduce the quotas in New-York because they are larger there than in others, where there are not so many men liable to duty. In fact, such a course involves the abandonment of justice and equity in the apportionment of quotas. But, even if the enrollment and quotas in New-York and Brooklyn are unduly large, the claim that "the inhabitants" of those cities are thereby subject to "oppressive and injurious" burdens, and their "families broken up and ruined," is not a good one, for it is a fact that the bulk of foreign emigrants to the United States arrive in New-York, and they are actually used by New-York and Brooklyn to fill a large proportion of the quotas assigned to those cities.

The State of New-York forbids all other States from having access to these recruits. No other State has this source of supply to such an extent, and many are entirely without it.

Gov. SEYMOUR says: "The average quotas in thirty-one Congressional districts of New-York are 2,881; in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are 2,167; in Pennsylvania, 2,571. It will be seen that the average demand made in every Congressional district in this State is three hundred and ten men per district more than is required in Pennsylvania, and for seven hundred and fourteen men per district more than Massachusetts and New-Hampshire." "There are no differences in the *character* of the population of these States to account for these discrepancies."

The "character of the population" is not the point to look to to account for these discrepancies; it is a mere question of fact as to the *number of men* of certain ages and condition in the different districts. That fact is ascertained by making the enrollment as explained in detail heretofore; and generalization as to the character of the population, the census, or the vote, does not affect it. It must be admitted, however, that the *character* of the enrollment may be affected by the "character of the population." Where the "population" takes an interest in securing a just administration of the law by aiding the United States officers in making and correcting the enrollment, lists more nearly perfect are obtained. In New-York they have not done this as assiduously as they have in Boston and in some other places.

The Governor says, further: "If a comparison is made between cities of different States, the disproportion of men demanded from New-York and Brooklyn is still more startling. While in these cities *twenty-six* per cent of the population is enrolled, in Boston only twelve and a half per cent, or less than one-half of that ratio, are liable to be drafted."

I am unable to see by what mode of calculation this "startling" disproportion is arrived at. The population of New-York City and Brooklyn by the last census is 1,092,791; the enrollment in those cities is 184,925.

The per centage of the population which has been enrolled is, therefore 16.92. I cannot discover how the Governor can make it 26. The per centage in Boston is correctly given at 12.50. Instead of the ratio of enrolled men to population in Boston being "less than one-half" the same ratio in New-York and Brooklyn, it appears that there is a difference of but one-quarter between the two. The "startling" disproportion, therefore, seems to be founded not altogether upon fact, but partially, at least, upon an error in calculation.

The Governor says: "The ten Congressional Districts of Massachusetts are required to furnish, under the last call, only 21,670 men. The first ten Congressional Districts in this State are called upon for 35,954, making an excess of 14,284. It is clear that great injustice is done by these enrollments."

It is to be observed that the first ten Congressional Districts in New-York include the closely-populated cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the ten in Massachusetts take the whole State—cities, towns, and counties. The comparison is evidently unfair, unless it is assumed that the whole territory of Massachusetts is as densely populated as the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The discrepancy might have been made more "startling" by comparing the first ten districts in New-York with ten districts in some more sparsely-settled region.

I repeat that the enrollment is a mere *question of fact*; it is the ascertainment of the number of men of a certain description in defined areas; it was made with care and has been revised with pains on the part of the United States officers, and there is no force in the comparisons instituted by the Governor of New-York, except so far as they show that the interest taken by the population in perfecting the enrollment is greater in some places than in others.

It is further said: "I do not mean to find fault with those who made them (the enrollments) in New-York and Brooklyn. I know what they state is true—that it is not possible to avoid the enrollment there of persons who are not liable to be drafted, because they are aliens or non-residents. Those whose names are thus erroneously put down have no interest in correcting the lists, while the fact that they swell the enrollment brings grievous burdens upon the districts to which they are charged. Since the enrollments were made there has been no opportunity to correct them. Neither can this be done now. While names may be added to the lists, those which are improperly placed there cannot be stricken off."

If it is a *fact* that there are aliens and non-residents on the enrollment lists to a grievous extent, it is fair to assume that the *fact* of alienage or non-residence is known to *somebody* in the district, and all that is required (see orders herewith) is, that the fact shall be shown to the Board of Enrollment. It is not necessary that "those whose names are erroneously put down," and "who have no interest in correcting the lists," should appear in the matter. All that is necessary in any case, is for any good citizen to show to the board *the fact* as to the alienage or non-residence of any enrolled man, and his name will be immediately stricken off. The orders herewith show this to be so, and show, also, that the Governor is inaccurate in stating that "since the enrollments were made no opportunity has been given to correct them." On the contrary, special opportunities have been afforded for this purpose commencing as long ago as Nov. 17, 1863. (See circular No. 107, herewith.) The Governor of New-York was informed of these opportunities, and has, in one instance at least, recognized them, for, on the 27th of May, he issued a circular letter, as follows, to wit:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 27, 1864.

The following communications from Gen. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General, are sent to you for the information of the public;

BY TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON—MAY 19, 1864.

To Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, Maj. Fred'k Townsend, and Maj. A. S. Diven, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Generals:

Confer with State authorities and endeavor to get the different districts and sub-districts to commence raising men at once, with a view to the new call referred to in dispatch of yesterday from Secretary of War.

It will be greatly to the advantage of the different towns, counties and wards, to save time by commencing immediately on assumed quotas. Spare no efforts to acheive the revision of enrollment at earliest possible day. The exact new quotas will be based upon it. I want it reported to me by 10th of June.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

BY TELEGRAM FROM WASHINGTON—MAY 18, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, Maj. Fred'k Townsend, and Maj. A. S. Diven, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal Generals:

Let the revision of the enrollment be pushed to completion at the earliest possible day, and make known to the people that it is plainly for the interest of each town, ward, &c., *to have stricken from the lists all names improperly enrolled, because an excess of names increases the quota called for from such town, ward, &c.* It is equally for the interest of each person enrolled in a given town or ward, to place upon the list all persons in his town or ward liable to do military duty, because the greater the number to be drawn from the less chance that any particular individual will be drawn. As it is the personal interest of every enrolled man that the quota in which he is concerned shall not be made too large, and that his own chance for draft shall not be unjustly increased, and as both these objects will be attained by striking out the wrong names and putting in the right ones, there can be no serious difficulty in securing the coöperation of citizens for the purpose of making a correct enrollment.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal Gen.

Secretary STANTON's despatch to Gen. DIX states that a call will be made at once, and that a draft will be ordered from the first of July next.

The quota of the several districts and sub-districts will probably be the same as under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 500,000 men, from New-York.

(Signed) JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adj.-Gen.

(Indorsement.)

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Provost-Marshal-General. It has been the special care of this office to keep the Governor advised of all movements in which he may be possibly concerned

(Signed) FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Lieut.-Col. 9th U. S. Infantry, A. A. Prov. Mar. Gen.

On the 25th of June, 1864, the Governor's office was furnished with a copy of Circular No. 24, from this office, prescribing how the revision of the enrollment should be conducted, and providing "that any person enrolled may appear before the board and claim to have a name (that is, any name) stricken from the list." This order recites that the "revision and correction of these lists is a continuous duty to which the labors of all boards must be directed." The opportunity to make corrections in New-York, heretofore neglected, is, therefore, still open, and this *can* "be done in time," if the people interested will aid in it.

The claim to have each three years' man in excess from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn counted as three men, is answered by the opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department on the subject, dated Aug. 1, 1864 (herewith.)

The Governor further says: "These excessive enrollments also subject to heavy taxation those who have been foremost in filling the National Treasury," &c.

The taxation referred to results from the payment of bounties to volunteers raised toward the quotas based upon the enrollment; it has been voluntary on the part of the people. I do not know how the wealth of New-York City, and the amount it has been taxed for bounties, will compare with the wealth of the rural districts of New-York and elsewhere, and the amounts they have taxed themselves for the same purpose; but I doubt whether such a comparison would justify a claim on the part of the City to liberality surpassing the rural districts of the State on this point.

The Governor says finally: "In answer to an appeal which I made to you last year, to correct a similar wrong, you appointed * * * a commission to examine the enrollment of 1863. They submitted an able report showing its great *injustice*, and you relieved these cities from a *great wrong*. I urge that some similar plan be adopted now, whereby the quota of this State, which, especially in the districts I have named, including New-York City and Brooklyn, appear to be unequal and oppressive, may be adjusted equitably in proportion to the demands made upon other parts of the country."

If there is any wrong in the quotas of New-York, the only proper and practicable way to remedy it, is to correct the enrollment on which the quotas are assigned. That can only be done by the Boards of Enrollment, aided by the people.

A commission can be of no service whatever in the matter. This is confirmed by the history of the commission referred to above, which met in 1863, and which failed to establish any rule or principle useful for the administration of the law. The commission stated as follows: "Justice to the enrolling officers requires that it should be distinctly stated that their fidelity or integrity is by no means impeached by any inaccuracies that may exist in the enrollment.' They were the necessary result of the execution of the law under the circumstances. The commission were unable to devise any means to correct the enrollment. Whatever might be done in this direction would necessarily be estimates and calculations, and these would be founded upon some assumed data, so that there would be nothing reliable in any result that should be attained. At best the estimate would be the result of a guess, or proceed upon some assumed arbitrary rule which it might be supposed would equalize the enrollment of the State of New-York with that of other States."

The comparisons instituted in the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, between the quotas of different districts, have not been carried far enough by him to give correct ideas on that subject.

The Governor says the average quotas in the thirty-one Congressional districts of New-York are.....2,881
In Massachusetts and New-Hampshire they are.2,167
In Pennsylvania they are.....2,571

Carrying the comparison no further, he infers injustice to New-York.

If carried on, the following facts appear:

The average quotas in the Congressional districts of
New Jersey are.....3,178 | In Michigan.....3,047
In Indiana.....3,248 | In Wisconsin.....3,172
In Illinois.....4,004 | In Missouri.....2,964

The average in each of these States being much larger than in New-York. In the New-England States the average is much smaller.

The average quota per district, under the last call, throughout the United States, is.....2,777
The average quota of districts in New-York being.....2,881

It appears that New York is but 104 per district above the average throughout the United States.

The following table shows the quotas assigned to the districts in New-York City and Brooklyn under the respective calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, and July 18, 1864, based in both cases upon the enrollment:

No. of District.	Quotas of 500,000 men under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, based on the enrollment.	Quotas of 500,000 men under call of July 18, 1864, based on the enrollments.	Excess of quota under calls of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men, over call of July 18, 1864, for same number of men. This excess resulting from the fact that the enrollment has been reduced since last year by revision and correction.
2..	4,821	4,126	695
3..	4,119	3.574	545
4..	6,409	4.071	2,338
5..	4,403	3,971	432
6..	5.198	3.485	1,713
7..	4,794	4,239	555
8..	5,125	4.346	779
9..	3,192	3,028	164
	38,061	30,840	7,221

From this table it will be seen that the quota under the late call is less than that of last year.

It is true that the quotas of last year, after having been assigned on the basis of enrollment, in New York as in other States, were arbitrarily reduced upon the report of the Commission; but that fact cannot properly be used as a reason for a similar reduction this year. Since that reduction was made, a law has been passed (February 24, 1864) which absolutely requires that the quotas shall be based on the enrollment; and the enrollment has been revised and corrected. Hence, even if it was legal and proper to reduce the quotas last year, it is not so this.

The enrollment is the legal (see opinion of Solicitor War Department, herewith), as well as the best basis for the assignment of quotas. To abandon it, or suspend the assignment of quotas and raising of troops on account of its alleged imperfections, would be no more justifiable than it would to suspend the political rights based upon the census tables in the States or districts, or to forego the collection of internal revenue on account of assumed imperfections and inequalities in the assessment rolls.

In making the assignment of quotas, I see no reason why the law should not be applied to New-York as well as to the other States; nor, if the law would permit it, do I see any sufficient reason for an arbitrary reduction of the quotas in New-York or elsewhere, either through the instrumentality of a commission or otherwise.

The facts presented in this letter, cover the points in the letter to me, dated Aug. 2, 1864, from ORISON BLUNT, Chairman of New-York County Bounty Committee, and will serve as an answer to that communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

OPINION OF SOLICITOR WHITING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 11, 1864.

OPINION.

At the commencement of the war, when the militia of the several States were called into service, quotas for each State, or Congressional District, were ascertained by reference to the *census of population.*

By the act of March 3, 1863, as amended by the act of Feb. 24, 1864, a new and different mode of adjusting the quotas was established.

The laws now in force require the States to be divided into small sections, (called districts, wards, towns, &c.,) and the names of all persons liable in either district to military service, are to be enrolled therein by "Boards of Enrollment."

The enrollment lists are subject to be corrected from time to time by adding names omitted, and by withdrawing names improperly enrolled.

If the enrollment of any district contains too few or too many names, any person interested to make the proper corrections, may apply to the respective "Boards of Enrollment," whose duty it is to hear and determine every case which shall be properly presented for their adjudication, and to correct the enrollment accordingly.

No instances are known to this Department in which any Board of Enrollment has refused to hear and decide every case submitted to it.

When the time comes for calling out the forces of the respective districts, the enrollments thereof, which have been previously subject to correction, must be taken as the basis for *ascertaining and assigning the quotas.*

This is the *positive* requirement of the acts of Congress.

To adopt any other mode of estimating or computing quotas, would be a plain and unjustifiable violation of law.

To increase or diminish the quota by abandoning this standard erected by the Statutes, will be an exercise of power which can find no legal excuse in any alleged error of the enrollment.

Those who object that certain quotas are excessive, should bend their energies to the correction of the enrollment, rather than request the officers of Government to violate the law, or to disregard its positive requirements. They should save themselves from alleged, or imagined injustice, by aiding in the execution of the law of enrollment, rather than by urging that the law itself should be overthrown for the benefit of certain districts, and in disregard of the rights of other portions of the Union.

The enrollment is the only basis allowed and prescribed by the acts of Congress, now in force, for the ascertainment of quotas to be called for by the President from the respective districts.

WILLIAM WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department.

Accompanying these documents we have received the opinion of Solicitor WHITING dated Aug. 7, and circulars No. 101 and No. 24, issued from the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, of Nov. 17, 1863 and June 25, 1864, giving instructions regarding the revision of enrollment lists. As these have already appeared in the columns of the TIMES it is unnecessary to reproduce them in this connection.

Threatened Rebel Invasion of Indiana.

MEASURES TAKEN TO THWART THE MOVEMENT

Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Gen. CARRINGTON received information to-day that a force of 1,000 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, under Col. ADAM JOHNSON, are at Morganfield, Kentucky, and are threatening Mount Vernon, Ind. Some 1 500 others under Cols. TAYLOR, STPHERT and JESSIE are scattered through Henderson, Davis and Hancock Counties, making ready for a raid into this State.

The Ohio River is very low and is fordable at nine places between the Illinois line and a point one hundred miles above, and for sixty miles of this distance the gunboats cannot be of service on account of the low stage of water.

Gen. CARRINGTON has picketed the entire shore, and made a requisition on Gov. MORTON for 25,000 of the Legion to protect the border. A detachment of veteran troops will leave for Mt. Vernon in the morning.

A later dispatch to Gen. CARRINGTON says that Gen. SYPHERT, with some 450 men attacked a detachment of the Forty-eighth Kentucky at Salem, Ky., and was handsomely repulsed, and that JOHNSON had left Morganfield yesterday noon and gone toward Salem to reinforce SYPHERT.

The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton have become restive and taken to tunneling again. Five tunnels have been discovered. One of them, over four hundred feet in length, was nearly completed when found out.

Some of the prisoners, who have been amusing themselves by throwing stones at the guards, were fired on, and two of them severely wounded.

The Judges of the Supreme Court are still in session at chambers. Some seven cases were decided to-day, besides a number of petitions for a rehearing. They will adjourn on Monday or Tuesday.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Billiards.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT TOURNAMENT AT HARTFORD NEXT WEEK—THE FOURTH TRIAL FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE HIPPOTHEATRON IN THIS CITY ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15—TIEMAN, OF CINCINNATI, AND KAVANAGH, OF NEW-YORK, THE CONTESTANTS, ETC.

It would seem that this excessively hot weather stimulates the love of billiards, as all the connections of the game were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present moment. The principal feature just now is the State of Connecticut tournament, which commences in Allyn Hall, at Hartford, on Tuesday next, and continues for the three following days.

This affair promises to be a remarkable eventin the history of billiards. A regular State Association has been formed, its members residing in all the principal cities. A champion cue, of most elegant design and finish, was procured, at an expense of over $200, and now a tournament is arranged on a most magnificent scale, in order to find the person worthy of holding it. At the present time eight contestants have come forward, namely, Messrs. Hewins, Hubbell and Holahan, of Hartford; Messrs. Kating and Cooper, of New-Haven; Messrs. Hunt and Porter, of Bridgeport; and Mr. Staples, of Norwich. To this list will undoubtedly be added Lieut. Burnham of New-London, and Ralph Benjamin, of Bridgeport.

The games are to be 300 points up each, with 2⅜ inch balls, on a four-pocket Phelan & Collender standard American billiard-table. The prizes are three in number—first, the champion cue, which is to become the unconditional property of the winner, should he successfully hold it against all comers, resident in the State, for a term of two years; second, a purse of $50; third, a purse of $25. This affair will be largely attended by visitors from abroad. Among those from this City will be Messrs. Phelan, Kavanagh, Goldthwaite, Cahill and Foster; from Cincinnati, Mr. Tieman, and from Washington, Mr. Deery.

THE FOURTH CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, the well-known Western expert, arrived in this City on Tuesday last, and will soon begin to prepare for his second effort to wrest the Championship of the United States from the grasp of DUBLEY KAVANAGH, of New-York, who has defiantly occupied the position since June, 1863. The first contest between these parties, for the golden cue, occurred in April last, and although TIEMAN was defeated, he exhibited wonderful skill in manipulating the game; and as he was suffering from rheumatism at the time, his friends claimed that his bodily ails were the cause of his losing the match. In fact, they were not slow in showing their sincerity of this conviction, for within twenty-four hours they offered to back TIEMAN against KAVANAGH for $5,000 a side. After considerable diplomacy, this match was declined by KAVANAGH. A soon as TIEMAN could get an opportunity, under the rules laid down by the Billiard Congress, he again challenged for the championship, and this match, with an inside stake of $1,000, is to come off at the Hippotheatron, in this City, on the 15th of September next. There is already considerable money being staked on its result, with an odds largely in favor of KAVANAGH, who has been so peculiarly fortunate during the last two years, that the betting men consider him almost invincible. Really, there is little difference in the prowess of these two men, and there is a broad margin in favor of those who are taking the odds.

M'DIVITT AND FOSTER.

It is expected that these young athletes at the game of billiards will have an encounter, for $500 a side, at the Hippotheatron, on the evening after the match for the championship. JOHN MCDIVITT is a native of the State of Indiana, and keeper of a billiard-room in Indianapolis. He is said to be a very superior player, and beat KAVANAGH, in an exhibition game of 300 points up, at Cincinnati, about one year ago. MELVIN FOSTER is a young man just out of his teens, from Massachusetts, who was formerly Superintendent at KAVANAGH's establishment, and now proprietor of a neat billiard room on the Eighth avenue. He has never played a money match, but is considered a first-class player. A match between these parties must prove interesting.

Sporting.

EXCITING SCULL RACE.

A scull race between GEORGE GILLESPIE and AARON VANDERWERKER, for $50 a side, distance three miles, took place at Harlem on Saturday afternoon. The race was won in twenty-one minutes by VANDERWERKER, who beat his competitor about a quarter of a mile. A challenge for another race was immediately given by GILLESPIE, and accepted by VANDERWERKER, for the same stakes, the race to take place in two months.

Successful Launch of Another New Mail Steamship.

Yesterday afternoon the launch of the new mail steamship *Guiding Star* took place at the foot of Houston-street, East River, and was most successfully accomplished, at the extensive ship building yards of Messrs. ROSEVELT, JOYCE & WATERBURY. Prior to the hour of 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, thousands had congregated to witness the event, among whom were the builders above named, and JAMES A. RAYNOR, Esq., President of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, who seemed to take the deepest interest in the whole proceedings. The *Guiding Star* is a noble vessel, and shows plainly the perfection to which ship-building has been brought in the great Commercial City of New-York. She is intended for the Havana and New-Orleans mail route, same as the *Morning* and *Evening Star*. Her upper decks were crowded with spectators. The workmen commenced the operations at 4:30, and in ten minutes afterward the *Guiding Star* slided from her stocks amid the rapturous cheers of the vast crowds assembled. She glided beautifully into her new element, without any obstruction, and not the slightest accident happened to any one.

Military Affairs.

RECRUITING—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY.

The action of the Supervisors, in deciding to give $100 hand-money to any person bringing a recruit, has already had a good effect in this City, and recruiting has in consequence greatly increased. Brokers find it is a very easy way to make money, and some of them bring in as many as three and four a day. Some of the recruiting officers think that they will now be able to furnish nearly all the men needed, so that if we do have a draft, it will be a very light one.

The new order issued by Provost-Marshal-Gen. HAYS, forbidding recruiting of men in one State to be credited in another, will also do much good. It will put a stop to the business, so largely indulged in lately by bounty brokers, of taking men from this State to others, where they could sell them for a higher price, and will tend to make them use greater exertions in this City.

RECRUITING FOR FOREIGN STATES FORBIDDEN.

The following from Provost-Marshal-General FRY was received by Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General HAYS, yesterday:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Hays:

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided in the Act of July 4, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs you to see to the execution of this order in your State, and if necessary arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it. Make this known to the Governor.

JAMES B. FRY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE "CITIZEN."—The first number of a new weekly journal, published by the Citizens' Association, and entitled the *Citizen*, appeared yesterday. It is devoted to the many Municipal reforms which the association advocates, and goes vigorously to the work. The objects of the association are thus announced: "Honest, economical and public-spirited City Government;" its motto, "Is he honest? Is he capable?" The paper promises to be an ably-conducted and interesting one, and the prospectus states that its columns will exhibit the resources of the country, the progress of arts, manufactures, mining, agriculture, and the triumphs of industry, science and genius. The records of immigration, the development of new territories and the growth of population will be noted. Mechanical inventions and improvements, with occasional engraved illustrations, together with a careful synopsis of City intelligence and general news, will occupy a portion of each issue, so that the reader who sees no other paper may have every week a clear bird's-eye view of the condition and progress of the City, the country and the world.

SERIOUS POLITICAL AFFRAY—ONE MAN KILLED—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED GUILTY PARTY.—Two men, named DANIEL E. ACKER and THOMAS NEWSAND, had a political dispute, about 5 o'clock last evening, in the porter-house known as the Carberry Shades, corner of Ann and William streets. From words the parties came to blows, when ACKER knocked NEWSEND down, his head striking on the spittoon. He then assailed him again, kicking him several times. He then seized hold of him to take him up, but found he was dead. The Second Ward Police came in directly and arrested ACKER, and took him to the station-house, together with the body of deceased. JOSEPH COLEMAN, an important witness in the case, was also detained. Coroner NAUMANN was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning at the Second Precinct Station-house. ACKER lives at No. 146 Forsyth-street. Deceased resided at Hoboken.

INQUEST IN THE NINETEENTH-WARD HOMICIDE.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of HENRY MILLER, who died at the St. Luke's Hospital the day previous. It will be remembered that Miller was assaulted by one JAMES BRANNIGAN, both being horse-shoers, and that he was beat to death by a hammer. The jury found a verdict, "that deceased came to his death by wounds received at the hands of JAMES BRANNIGAN, Aug. 6, 1864." BRANNIGAN was then examined, and stated that he was a native of Ireland, 27 years of age; that he resided at No. 255 Seventh-avenue, was a mechanic by occupation, and not guilty. He was locked up for trial.

BRUTALITY TO A CHILD.—Information was lodged at the Sixth Precinct Station-house on Friday night, that a little child, seven years of age, named MAMIE MURPHY, was confined in a room at No. 84 White-street, tied to a bedpost. Officer WOOLDRIDGE was sent to ascertain the truth of the report, and found the child as stated. She was covered with bruises. It was ascertained that her mother had died some two years since on Blackwell's Island, that she had been adopted by a woman named MARGARET HART, and that the latter had been in the habit of abusing in a most fearful manner. She was accordingly arrested and taken before Justice HOGAN, who committed her for examination.

LARCENY OF BEER.—THOMAS MALONE was arrested yesterday by Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, under the following circumstances: The ale storehoure of Messrs. BOYD BROTHERS, No. 75 Beach-street, was found to have been entered on various occasions and robbed of beer. Officer FIELD secreted himself in the place one night and saw the prisoner enter by the rear, with a bucket and candle, and just as he was in the act of tapping a barrel arrested him. He was taken before Justice HOGAN and committed for trial. It is stated that the firm have lost in the vicinity of fifty gallons of beer per night.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMSHIP.—The side-wheel steamship *Guiding Star*, belonging to the New York Mail Steamship Company, was launched Saturday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, from the yard of Messrs. ROSEVELT, JOYCE & Co., foot of Houston-street, East River, and will take her place in the line with the *Morning* and *Evening Stars*, to run between this port, Havana and New Orleans in September. Her dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 313 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet; tonnage, 2,416 tons.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer THOMAS HAWKINS, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, while attempting to arrest a prisoner on Friday night, was struck on the head by a club and beaten so badly that he is unable to leave his house. The assailant's name is JOHN BONNER. He was rearrested by officer JONAS A. HOUGHTON, of the Twentieth, who took him before Justice LEDWITH, where he was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The officer is said to be in a very dangerous condition.

CASES OF SUNSTROKE.—HUGH DUNLOP, a soldier, belonging to Company H, Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, was sunstruck on the Battery yesterday, and died shortly after being removed to the hospital. He was a native of Ireland, and was thirty-six years of age. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body. The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of a German named ENGLERS, residing at No. 30 Rivington-street, who died from the effects of the heat yesterday. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.—Officer MILLER, of the Eighth Precinct, made the arrest on Friday of a man named WM. VALENTINE, who is charged with having assaulted a woman named COOK, residing at No. 81 Greene-street, for some cause not stated. The complainant alleges that he kicked her violently in the abdomen, she being *enciente* at the time. Justice LEDWITH ordered him to find bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

FELL FROM A WINDOW AND WAS KILLED.—A man named MICHAEL GARRAYNER, who resided in Second-avenue, near Forty-second-street, moved his bed up to the third story window and laid down upon it. He fell asleep, and, while so, rolled out of the window to the pavement below, causing his speedy death. Deceased was forty-two years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.—Among the contributions for our soldiers in the field is a hogshead of tobacco, the gift of a firm in Broadway. Other establishments have given tobacco in various quantities. The cash contributions amount to nearly one hundred and fifty dollars.

NEW CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A campaign club of Israelite gentlemen favorable to the reelection of President LINCOLN is about being started under the auspices of Dr. ZACHARIE.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL FOR THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, BROOKLYN.—Capt. S. W. WALDRON has been appointed and will enter upon the duties of the office on Monday. Capt. WALDRON entered the service at the beginning of the war, and served upon the staff of Gen. NEWTON, through the Peninsular campaign, under McCLELLAN. He was promoted to the position of Assistant-Adjutant-General to Brig.-Gen. PRINCE, and also did duty for several months on the staff of Gen. WADSWORTH, Military Governor of Washington. Capt. WALDRON has a fine record while in the service, and will make a good and efficient officer.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport San Jacinto, from Florida—Rear-Admiral Theo. Bailey; T. C. Bowman, Admiral's Clerk; L. D. D. Voorhees, Acting Master; Daniel Whelen, Assistant Paymaster; W. A. Leavitt, Second Assistant Engineer; Geo. Dennes, Third Assistant Engineer; J. W. Locke, Naval Storekeeper's Clerk; B. J. Murphy, Paymaster's Clerk.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 13—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Mlle. C. G. Smith, Ann Fox, Miss Driscoll, Mrs. Ann Doyle, Mrs. Sarah Walden, Samuel Welstead, Henry Sedley and lady, James Arbuckle, of Hamilton, C. W.; John T. Maguire, A. E. Villaraso, F. Hellaraso, New-York; Mme. Gaupy, Miss Emma Moon, Manuel V. Castellano, of Paris; Dr Edward Mone o, of Mexico; Paul Faure, of New-Orleans; Beverly Clark, Mr. Ireland, of Boston; A. Ballon, of Boston; L. J. Camacho, Venancio de Arellano, T. Thompson, F. Filiverto, Joseph Williams, Mary Jane Seymour, Mrs. Marillier, Miss Wallace, George Bickerdike and wife, John Davis, wife and child; A. F. Gray, Wm. McCance, Ben Sellers.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—Mr. J. P. Moore, Nassau; Rev. Jas. R. Moss, England; Eustace Sale, Esq., T. R. Sands, Nassau; Thos. Russell, W. H. Curry, Nassau; Geo. O. Freeman, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. L. Goulet, France; Mr. Marks, Mexico; D. Mears, Mexico; Wm. Mosemann, Liverpool; Peter Fox, New-York; Nathan Hodgson, Wm. Fieldhouse, Eng.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon sets... 2 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 21 | Gov. Island.. 5 10 | Hell Gate... 8 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messeiurre, Nassau, E. Cunard; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Virginia, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamers Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Costa Rica, Tinglespaugh, Aspinwall, Miller & Houghton; Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Melville, Watlington, New-Orleans, N. H. Bigham.

Ship Western Empire, McLoughlin, Grand Bay Co., Dunbar & Cole; Borre, Reed, London, Smith & Sons; Liverpool, Chamberlaine, London, Grinnell & Minturn; Junon, (Fr.,) Conair, Bordeaux, Baetzer & D'Vertz.

Barks Amazon, (Swed.,) Overgarde, Haore, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Catharine Maria, (Hol.,) Amerongen, Batavia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; La Felice, (Br.,) Lauro, Cork for orders, Holmboe & Balchen; Edwin, (Br.,) Von Ulfers, Bremen, Bugor Bros; Marianne, (Prus.,) Jahnke, Cork;